

FEBRUARY 2006

The
POSTHORN



*Legacy of
a Dead
Country*



Close-Up for a King

WWW.SCC-ONLINE.ORG

JOURNAL OF THE SCANDINAVIAN COLLECTORS CLUB
FEBRUARY 2006

Thomas Høiland Auctions Ltd.

Stamps • Coins • Wine • Weapons



We are pleased to offer a wide range of Scandinavian quality material on one of our 4 international auctions a year at the new domicile on Lygten. Also visit the daily auctions at www.THonline.dk



The Largest Auctionhouse for stamps and coins in Scandinavia

Complimentary sample catalogue on request.

THOMAS HØILAND AUCTIONS Ltd.

Lygten 37 • DK-2400 Copenhagen NV • Phone +45 3386 2424
Nordre Ringgade 115 • 8200 Århus N • Phone +45 8612 9350
info@thauctions.com • www.thauctions.com

Now with
Wine, Arms
& Militaria



The
POST HORN

Official Publication of the Scandinavian Collectors Club
Published Quarterly Since 1943

Vol. 63, No. 1

February 2006

Whole No. 246

Table of Contents

The Stamps of North Ingermanland	Thomas Whigham	3
Norwegian King Harald Definitives	Rolf Nordhagen	7
Denominations Missing (King Harald Issue)	Kristian Wang	6
Gearing Up for Washington 2006		9
Esperanto in Stamp Collecting	Don Brandt	11
Norwegian (Summer) Vacation Stamps	Geir Sør-Reime	15
The Real Story of Iceland's "Missing I" Í Gildi		
Overprint Varieties, Part II	Ellis Glatt	17
ATM Stamps Are Done in Finland	Jyrki Latinen	23
Finland Notes Centenary of Postal Union		23
Book Reviews		
Danish Advertising Panes	Alan Warren	24
CD on Finnish Arms-Type Series	Roger Quincy	24
New Standard for Norway's Local Posts	Kristian Wang	43
Danish Tobacco Tax-Paid Stamps	Paul Nelson	25
Sweden Railroad Card Travels Via Post		29
NORDIA 2007 Called Off in Denmark	Paul Albright	38
SCC News		
SCC Honors and Awards at SANDICAL	John DuBois	37
Fourteen Members to Exhibit at NORDIA 06		38
Financial Report		39
SCC Library Auction #6		41

DEPARTMENTS

Auction Marketplace	33	President's Letter	26
Chapter Reports	39	Scandinavian Area Awards	9
Editor's Notes	28	Scandinavian Literature Notes	30
Index to Volume 62 (2005)	Centerfold	SCC Member Services	36
Member Advertisements	16	SCC and Scandinavian Calendar	36
Membership Statistics	27	SCC Officers	44
News from the Home Office	26		



Join Fellow Collectors and SCC Members

Washington 2006
World Philatelic Exhibition

May 27 - June 6 Washington, DC



SCC Board of Directors

9am Sunday, May 28

SCC General Membership Meeting

12 noon Sunday, May 28

SCC Awards and Social Dinner

Monday, May 29.

For details and to make reservations, contact Arnold Sorenson, Therapy Service Corp., 706 North Burkhardt Rd., Evansville, IN 47715; email valbydwi@hotmail.com; mobile: 812-482-6532; fax: 812-476-2917; or check SCC's Web site, www.scc-online.org

Help at SCC's Welcome Table

To volunteer, contact Herbert R. Volin, 2726 N. Main St., Walnut Creek, CA 94597-2750; email hvolin@aol.com; phone: 925-943-1200

Washington 2006 Information and Registration

Check www.washington-2006.org, or write Washington 2006, PO Box 2006, Ashburn, VA 20146-2006. Advance sign-up is recommended to avoid delays at registration.



A Journal of Scandinavian Philately

www.scc-online.org

EDITOR

Paul Albright
4615 Hampshire St., Boulder, CO 80301-4210
palbright@wiche.edu

BUSINESS MANAGER

Don Halpern, 980 Sage St., Broomfield, CO 80020-1791
don2halpern@yahoo.com

GRAPHIC DESIGN & PRODUCTION

Candy Allen, 350 Montgomery Drive, Erie, CO 80516
cand_id@hotmail.com

POSTMASTER: Send address changes to The Posthorn, SCC Executive Secretary, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022.

© Copyright 2006 by the Scandinavian Collectors Club, a 501(c)3 nonprofit organization. All rights reserved. Permission to reprint must be obtained from the Editor. The opinions expressed are those of the authors and not necessarily endorsed by SCC, its officers, or staff.

EDITORIAL BOARD

Frederick A. Brofos, New Hampshire
John L. DuBois, Massachusetts
Alfred A. Gruber, Delaware
Donald Halpern, Colorado
Bjorn Mugggerud, Norway
Paul Nelson, Arizona
Toke Nørby, Denmark
Ross V. Olson, Minnesota
Roger Quinby, New York
Wayne P. Rindone, Massachusetts
Roger Schnell, Florida
Alan Warren, Pennsylvania
Sigurður Þorsteinsson, Iceland

Contributors are asked to send their submissions to the Editor. Electronic submissions are preferred. Text should be in Microsoft Word and include bibliographic references. Graphics should be scanned at a minimum of 300 dpi, preferably in .tif format. Color photocopies of illustrations are acceptable if electronic versions are unavailable. Contact the Editor with any questions. Unless otherwise requested by the author, published material may be reproduced on the SCC Website, www.scc-online.org.

The Posthorn (ISSN 0551-6897) is published quarterly by the Scandinavian Collectors Club, 4501 Mayapan Dr., La Mesa, CA 91941. Membership, including subscription, \$20 per year; \$26 for addresses outside North America. Contact the Executive Secretary for membership and change of address. Advertising rates and terms available from the Business Manager. Periodical postage paid at La Mesa, CA 91941 and at additional entry offices.

A Dead Country's Contribution to Philately The Stamps of North Ingermanland



By Thomas Whigham
(Illustrations provided by Roger Quinby)

✚ NORTHERN INGRIA



Copyright © Andrew Andersen, 2006

Historical Background

Many casual observers and armchair historians have noted with surprise how rapidly the former Soviet Union disintegrated into many pieces at the beginning of the 1990s. What they often fail to notice, however, is that the USSR arose from just as many small pieces. This sad fact has had its advantages for the philatelist, for a great many unusual issues appeared before the Soviet Union took on the shape and character that Lenin and Stalin gave it. One of the more unusual slices of the Russian philatelic pie of interest to the Scandinavia collector is Ingria, or North Ingermanland, as it is more commonly known to English speakers.

Peter the Great founded a new capital for his Russian Empire in 1702 at St. Petersburg, gaining a new window to Europe through the Baltic. The area was inhabited by industrious woodcutters, farmers,

and fishermen of Finnish extraction. These "Ingrians," though few in number, chafed under 200 years of Tsarist rule, never losing their sense of being a separate group with more affinity to Finland than to Russia. There were still 500,000 of them in St. Petersburg and environs in the 1910s.

The February, 1917, revolution gave the long-suffering Ingrians their chance for a different destiny. The Kerenski government, which had few friends among the local Russian population, encouraged the Finnish-speaking Ingrians along the path to autonomy. A few of the more militant Ingrians even proposed the creation of an independent state around the Gulf of Finland that would link the Finns of Helsinki with the Estonians and leave Russian-speaking St. Petersburg (or Petrograd) as an autonomous entity within Ingermanland.

After the Bolsheviks took power in November, 1917, they also encouraged the Ingrians, but only momentarily. Within a few months, Lenin and Trotsky changed course, abandoning the Ingrian liberals. Thousands of them fled across the Gulf of Finland to Helsinki where they organized a small anti-Soviet army linked to Marshal Mannerheim's nationalist movement.

Late in 1919, a mixed Finnish-Ingrian force pressed south along the isthmus that separates the Gulf of Finland from Lake Ladoga, and eventually seized several villages, the most important of which was Kirjasalo. There, an Ingrian National People's Committee established a government with the objective of seeking unification with Finland. This proposal was not especially well-received by Mannerheim, who had other problems. He recommended that the Ingrians seek some sort of autonomy within Russia.

The politics of the interim government of North Ingermanland was complicated by a multitude of volatile (and violent) factions – Finnish nationalists, Russian Reds and Whites, Estonians and Karelian nationalists, and some foreign interventionists, mainly British. It is no surprise that Ingrians had little sense of which direction to turn after being spurned by the Finnish government.

Stamps to Attract Collectors

This is where North Ingermanland's philatelic option was born. The Ingrian military commander, Colonel Elfvingren, used his influence with the National People's Committee to sponsor the printing of a series of postage stamps for his new "country." The Finns offered assistance so long as the new stamps followed accepted mailing practices outlined by the Universal Postal Union (UPU).

The stamps were printed at Viborg in Finland and were officially intended to ease postal communication between the Ingrian troops at the front and their families in Finland. There was also another



Figure 1. Approximately 500 sets of sample North Ingermanland stamps, overprinted "Mali," were sent to post offices throughout Finland. Postal employees attached the stamps to pieces of paper with a headline text in Finnish and Swedish reading: "The Northern Inkeri stamp samples." The Finnish post office said all mail from the disputed area was to be handled in accord with Finnish regulations.

rationale. Elfvingren was not only in a desperate military situation, but also in a difficult financial condition. He raised money from the world's philatelists that eventually made up 65 percent of the operating budget of the National People's Committee in Kirjasalo.

The first issue was designed by Frans Kamara, a Finnish lieutenant who had learned his drawing skills at St. Petersburg before the war. The issue resembled the Finnish stamps of 1918, but whereas the latter bore the rampant Finnish lion, these Ingrian stamps bore a highly stylized coat of arms representing the River Narva on the border between Estonia and Russia. The currency used was the Finnish mark and the inscription read "Pohjois Inkeri," meaning Ingrian posts.

The first issues had seven values: 5, 10, 25, and 50 pennia; and 1, 5, and 10 markka. Two hundred thousand of the pennia values with 1,000 to 10,000 of the markka values were printed. There were a number of plate flaws and other printing errors. The higher values are rare and command handsome prices at auction.

Colonel Elfvingren received 9,000 sets of the pennia values and another 2,500 1-markka stamps in lieu of salary. He later sold his entire philatelic holdings to foreign buyers, mostly in the Netherlands.

Philatelic Mailings Predominate

To provide cancels, a steel marker was ordered from the Sundstrom company in Helsinki. It was a bridge cancel bearing a circular date stamp with Kirjasalo in block letters. The first stamps mailed were canceled in black ink on March 21, 1920.

Not surprisingly, a large proportion of North Ingermanland's mailings were philatelic in character. Most letters from Kirjasalo had more postage on them than necessary, but are decidedly attractive as a consequence. Most letters were addressed to Finland, although a large number also found their way to dealers in Western Europe. These latter pieces evidently arrived at their destinations in due course without any postage due charges, indicating that North Ingermanland stamps were recognized in international mails.

The Ingrians themselves wanted to open post offices in two other villages – Korkeamaki and Kohtakjya – but this never occurred. The Kirjasalo post office remained the only office, handling some 50-60 pieces of mail daily, not including the large volume of business mail generated by Elfvingren's regiment. Ironically, the Kirjasalo post office was not in North Ingermanland itself but at the Rautu railroad station on the Finnish side of the border (see map). There the work of postal employees would not be disturbed by ongoing hostilities between Whites and Reds.

The first issue was soon sold out and a second series ordered in June, 1920. These issues, also printed in Viborg, were designed by Gustav Niemeyer of Germany, who favored agricultural motifs in two colors. The first known canceled cover is dated August 8, 1920.

The print quality of these stamps is quite good and there are far fewer errors. Unlike the first issue, they are distinct in color and design from Finnish stamps of the period. Perforations, however, were often miserable. The Ingrian coat of arms again appears on



Figure 2. Incomplete vertical perfs and misaligned bottom perfs on the 25-penni first printing.



Figure 3. Most mail from North Ingermanland was philatelic and overfranked. However, this cover is accurately franked with a single 50-penni stamp intended for first weight letters for both domestic and foreign destinations. From Kirjasalo, April 1, 1920, to Heinavesi. It was backstamped April 5.



the 10-penni stamp. The 30-penni shows a peasant with a scythe working in a field; the 50-penni shows a farmer and horse plowing a field; the 80-penni shows a maid milking a cow. The 1-marrka shows potatoes being harvested. The disturbing image of a Lutheran church in flames is shown on the 5-marrka stamp. The high-value 10-marrka stamp is more peaceful, depicting two seated men, each playing a Finnish zither (known as the kantele). One sheet of the 1-marrka was printed with an inverted center. This may have been done deliberately to attract collectors; if so, it certainly succeeded if the *Scott* catalog value of \$1,000 for a genuine mint copy is any measure. Fakes now abound.

Overprints Aid Refugees

The efforts of Elfvingren and other Ingrian leaders ultimately failed with Elfvingren being executed in Moscow as a traitor in 1927. With the destruction of White armies in Siberia and south of the Volga, the Reds were in position to direct their full military force against the Poles, Ukrainians, and the Finns. Mannerheim opted out of the fight at this juncture, signing a peace treaty with the Soviet Union on October 14, 1920. Through terms of this agreement, the Finns retained control of the western areas of Ingermanland but all of North Ingermanland was ceded to Russia. North Ingermanland's stamps were withdrawn in December, having never been formally recognized by the UPU.

In a letter of November 30, 1920, the National People's Committee at Kirjasalo approached the Finnish Interior Ministry with a request to sell much of what was left of North Ingermanland's second issue, this time overprinted with "Inkerin Hyväksi," (For Ingria). On a few issues overprinted in black, smeared ink did appear though they never had any postal value. Instead, the revenue from their sale supposedly helped Ingrian refugees displaced by the peace treaty. These aid stamps are scarce today, even though some 26,000 of various values were evidently prepared for the philatelic market.

Nineteen years later, Soviet troops invaded Finland through this same region, driving westward toward Helsinki in the so-called Winter War. By this time, many of the remaining Ingrians had either fled to Finland or had disappeared into Stalin's gulag. A few joined the Germans during the siege of Leningrad. For the sins of this small group, the Russians made the remaining Ingrians pay very heavily. They dispersed what was left of the Finnish-speaking population into Siberia and Central Asia.

By 1997, Russian geographers estimated that of 70,000 people, only 1 percent of the population of St. Petersburg *oblast*, were of Ingrian descent. The remainder disappeared into history. A few nationalists in Estonia and Finland disputed these statistics and managed to create an Ingrian presence in the so-called Unrepresented Nations and People Organization, which seeks to establish political rights for world minorities. It is unclear if these Ingrians really represent anyone in today's world, but at least they have their own flag and history.

As for North Ingermanland stamps, most used issues have been canceled to order and most covers were overfranked as an enticement to collectors. In addition, many fakes still circulate today.



Figure 4. Finland's post office distributed notices in Finnish and Swedish in August, 1920 showing all of the "second series" stamps. This demonstrated Finland's recognition of the stamps from North Ingermanland.



Figure 5. Although North Ingermanland was not recognized by the UPU, a number of items traveled beyond Finland without being charged postage due. This cover, accurately franked and canceled at Kirjasalo on September 15, 1920, was sent to Halmstad, Sweden, where it was backstamped on September 20.



Figure 6. Philatelic cover showing the 1, 5, and 10 mark values.

Counterfeits of the first issues came out during the late 1920s, evidently of Danish origin. They lack the proper 11½x11½ perforations. The second issues were extensively forged in Britain later and printed on white paper, not yellowish as the originals. The colors of the forgeries also tend to be brighter than genuine issues. More forgeries appear to have surfaced in Europe in the 1980s and 1990s and are commonly available today. Neither the genuine issues nor the counterfeits are known with watermarks.

Whether genuine or forgery, the stamps of North Ingermanland continue to be highly regarded in philatelic circles as among the most unusual in an era of curious revolutionary issues. ■

(Editor's Note: The author is professor of history at the University of Georgia. This article is adapted from a paper presented to the Athens Philatelic Society, Athens, GA, May 13, 2003. Illustrations courtesy of Roger Quinby and Allen Andersen. The illustration shown on the front cover is inscribed on the back: "Finnish war banner and the Inkeri red, blue, and yellow flag are the national symbols of deliverance of the Inkeri tribes from a century of bondage.")

References:

- "Northern Inkeri–Ingermanland," Parts I & II, by Harry Walli, *The Finnish Philatelist*, August, 1997 and November, 1997.
- "North Ingermanland (Inkeri) Issues and Their Use," by Heikki Khri, *The Finnish Philatelist*, February, 2003.
- "North Ingermanland," *The Posthorn*, May, 1947.
- "The New Order in the Baltic 1918-1923," by Alfred A. Kugel, *Postal History Journal*, February, 2001.
- "The Stamps of North Ingermanland, Aunus, and Karelia in 1919-22," by Sakari Turuen, *American Philatelist*, January, 1992.
- "Noringermanland 1920," by Rolf Dörnbach, *Philatelistische Nachrichten*, May, 2000.
- "Get North Ingermanland," by David Kols, *Linn's Stamp News*, April 19, 2004.

Internet sites:

- <http://www.eccentrix.com/members/figge33/inkeri/ingria.htm>,
- <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ingria>,
- <http://www.conflicts.rem33.com/images/Finland/INKERI%20compdoc.htm>,
- <http://conflicts.rem33.com/FINLAND.htm>.



Figure 7. North Ingermanland's stamps were demonetized after the provisional government collapsed. But 5,000 sets of the penni values and 2,000 sets of the mark values were overprinted "Inkerin Hyväksi" (For the benefit of North Ingermanland) and sold to aid refugees resettling in Finland. Inverted overprints are known on the 10- and 80-penni values. Shown here is the 30-penni stamp.

Denominations Missing

Here are two King Harald definitives that are missing their denominations. The used stamp without its 10-kr denomination (*Facit* 1163) is one of about 20 known examples. The unused stamp without a 50-kr designation (*Facit* 1132) was a single from a block of 19 unused stamps. It sold February 2, 2006 for NOK 12,500 (plus a 20 percent buyer's premium) at a Samler Borsen auction in Norway. *(Illustrations from Kristian Wang and Samler Borsen AS.)* ■

– Kristian Wang

The Large Norwegian King Harald Definitives A Tale of Perfs and Papers

By Rolf Nordhagen



One of the many modes of stamp collecting that can be enjoyed with relatively modest means is searching for printing differences of definitive stamps. As a general collector of Norway, I get a lot of philatelic mileage from fairly recent Norwegian definitive issues. To illustrate, I will attempt to lead the reader into the intricacies of the larger King Harald high value definitives, which first appeared in 1992 in a NOK 50 value.



To work on paper differences it is necessary to use an ultraviolet (UV) lamp, preferably in a darkened room, to study the fluorescent light from the papers. Note that for Norwegian stamps (as well as most fluorescent European stamps), the use of a long-wave lamp is necessary as the chemicals used to infuse or paint the paper only fluoresce under such light. These chemicals are different from the ones used for U.S. "tagged" stamps, which fluoresce only under high-energy, short-wave UV light. The lamps to use are different, and in particular, the high-energy lamps must be handled more carefully to protect the eyes. (Note that fluorescence is different from phosphorescence in that the latter continues to glow for a few seconds after the light is removed.)



Another essential aid is *Norgeskatalogen* (NK), the Norway stamp catalog. This is the authoritative work on Norwegian stamps. All Norwegian stamps are known by their NK numbers, and in recent years, Norway's postal administration has printed the NK number alongside two marginal stamps on each sheet issued.

King Harald ascended to the throne in January, 1991, following the death of his father, King Olav. Harald's portrait did not appear on stamps until February, 1992, first as the "small definitive," together with Queen Sonja, followed by the large NOK 50 stamp (NK1149) in June the same year. Then appeared a NOK 10 and NOK 20 in June, 1993 (NK1180 and 1181), and a NOK 30 in November, 1993 (NK1218). The NOK 50 is still the highest Norwegian face value stamp available. All but the NOK 30 have appeared in several printings on various papers and by different printers. I do not dwell on what I call fly-speck varieties, i.e., unintended plate or print errors, but focus on real differences as to production characteristics.

Establishing Printing Differences

When reading the NK, we note the following printing differences. In 2001 a major difference occurred when Joh. Enschede Security Printers in the Netherlands became the main supplier of Norway's stamps. Until then, the steel-engraved King Harald stamps had been printed by the Norwegian Banknote Printers. With this change of printers slight differences were noted in the design of the NOK 20 and 50 definitives – notably the disappearance of a slight space between the "K" of "KR" and between the I-stroke and right leg of the "K" in the earlier Banknote issues. Instead, a similar space is slightly wider in the "R" of the new issues.

The main difference, however, is in the perforation. Whereas the Banknote issues are perf $13\frac{1}{4} \times 13$, the Enschede stamps are perf $13\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{4}$, a considerably finer perforation. Thus, we often call the issues either "coarse" or "fine" perfed, a classification picked up from the classic and much-studied Norway posthorn series of the 19th Century.

The last issue emerging, the NOK 10 stamp, does not show any discernible difference in the KR letters, but the placement of the engraver's name is markedly closer to the stamp design margin as with the other two values.

Returning to the paper used for the King Harald stamps, the first issues (not NOK 30) were all on fluorescent paper, or as the NK states, phosphorescent paper (ph). NK calls these types I x : “I” indicates coarse perf. and “x” for ph. Then in 1994, the NOK 10 and 20 began to appear on a non-ph paper, which is named Hs5-NP, and given the type I y. In 1995 follows the NOK 50. And as the last of the type I issues of NOK 10 and 20, a new non-ph paper named Hs5-NB, came into use by 1999/2000, where the NP issues are named y1 and the NB issues y2. These papers are all made by the British firm Harrison & Co, and can be distinguished reasonably well by their weak fluorescence on the back. The first used, NP (y1) is clearly evenly bright, the second NB (y2) is invariably dark (no fluorescence) under the lamp.

The easiest way to identify the Enschede-printed issues is by the vertical perforations. Initially, a non-fluorescent paper labeled Hs6 (again by Harrison) was used. Then, the paper was changed to TR6 (by Tullis Russel, also British) in 2003 for the NOK 50 and in 2004 for the NOK 10 and 20. This paper is also non-fluorescent but is supposed to have (according to NK) a varying reddish hue relative to Hs6. Also on the stamps printed on TR6, the print color is reported as somewhat duller, most noticeable in the value figures. My own studies have not yet revealed if these are clear differences, but I await more material to study.

Differences in Tabular Form

We can then set up a table as follows. (Note that the 30-kr is still not reported in anything other than its first printing.)

10 kr. perf. 13¼ x 13 (NK1180)	20 kr. perf. 13¼ x 13 (NK1181)	50 kr. perf. 13¼ x 13 (NK1149)
Type I x, on phosphorescent paper Hs5, 1993 Type I y1, on non-ph paper Hs5-NP, 1994 clear, bright backside under UV Type I y2, on non-ph paper Hs5-NB, 2000 dark backside under UV	Type I x, on phosphorescent paper Hs5, 1993 Type I y1, on non-ph paper Hs5-NP, 1994 clear, bright backside under UV Type I y2, on non-ph paper Hs5-NB, 1999 dark backside under UV	Type I x, on phosphorescent paper Hs5, 1992 Type I y, on non-ph. paper Hs5-NP, 1995
perf. 13¼ x 13¼	perf. 13¼ x 13¼	perf. 13¼ x 13¼
Type II x, non-ph paper, dark, Hs6, 2002 II y, non-ph paper, dark, TR6, 2004 may have reddish hue under UV, duller print	Type II x, non-ph paper, dark, Hs6, 2001 II y, non-ph paper, dark, TR6, 2004 may have reddish hue under UV, duller print	Type II x, non-ph paper, dark, Hs6, 2001 II y, non-ph paper, dark, TR6, 2003 may have reddish hue under UV, duller print

The three stamps have nearly identical type fonts, the differences being dates of issue and the NOK 50 not being issued on Hs5-NB paper.

While none of these issues are scarce, many collectors do not continue to fill their stockbooks after initially saving some spares. Therefore, they may miss subsequent and different issues that could be difficult to find later.

After being introduced to collecting with UV-light by sorting the various “tagged” stamps in the U.S. Great Americans series, I have since tried to carefully continue to follow the vagaries of stamp printing. Unfortunately, it is not feasible to display a collection under UV light, but at least keeping the various types displayed in my albums provides philatelic satisfaction. And isn’t that the point of the whole game? ■

(Editor’s Note: The writer, who is a retired professor of information technology at the University of Oslo, is currently working his way through the numerous varieties of the U.S. flags definitive series. Illustrations supplied courtesy of Kristian Wang.)

Collectors & Exhibitors Gearing Up for Washington 2006

Washington 2006 will have 24 exhibits from 16 countries in the Championship Class. These are exhibits that have won a minimum of three large gold medals at FIP shows in the last 10 years. Two of the exhibits are of Nordic interest. Arnold Nyman of Finland is entering his "Finland 1856-1885," and Lennart Daun of Sweden is showing his "Swedish Postal Stationery 1872-1897." The complete list of 660 competitive exhibits and 220 literature exhibits are not being released in advance of the show.

All of the Scandinavian philatelic agencies will be represented at Washington 2006, which will be held May 27-June 3. They are expected to have souvenir cancels and perhaps other show specials. In addition, several *Posthorn* advertisers will be located in the bourse area. A large delegation of collectors from Denmark is traveling to Washington 2006, and individuals are expected from other Scandinavian countries.

SCC's membership meeting will be held May 28 with Mark Lorentzen presenting "Across the Danish Border," a program on the early history of Danish mail to foreign destinations with stamps from 1851-1865. Lars Engelbrecht, who recently joined the SCC, will present on Danish Postal Cards on June 3 before the Postal Stationery Commission of the FIP. A SCC social and awards dinner will be held May 29 (see Page 2 for more detail.)

The SCC will be among those societies and individuals who are providing special awards at Washington 2006. Others include Roger Schnell, former president of SCC, and his wife, and the Danish and Norwegian Philatelic Federations.

Registration and additional show information is available at www.washington-2006.org, or by writing Washington 2006, PO Box 2006, Ashburn, VA 20146-2006; fax 703-729-2193. Pre-registration is encouraged to avoid having to fill out paperwork and wait for a badge to be printed at the show. ■

Scandinavian Area Awards

Member Mark Lorentzen has captured several top awards in two recent shows with his "Across the Danish Border" exhibit. He won the grand award and a gold at ARIPEX in February and took another gold and the APS pre-1900 medal of excellence at CHICAGOPEX. In the literature section at CHICAGOPEX, James Gaudet won a gold and the Literature Grand Award for his *Danish Advertising Panes*. Jan Billgren received a vermeil for *The Swedish Stamp 150 Years*, and a silver went to Vesela Stridsberg for *The Mail Road across Land and Sea*. At the same show, silver-bronze was awarded to Jørgen Kluge for *Grænse Forsendelse: Danmark-Tyskland*, and to John D. Neefus for *Varieties of the 1920 Schleswig Plebiscite Stamps*.

The Posthorn was awarded a vermeil at Canada's Seventh National Philatelic Literature Exhibition in Toronto in October. Tom Sarpaneva received a silver for *Om Varianter i Ålands Frimärken*. Another silver went to the Swedish Association of Thematic Collectors for *Swedish Thematic Cancellations 1987-1989*. Aulis Nahri received a bronze for "Finland between the Wars 1918-1940" in the single frame category sponsored by the Greater Toronto Area Philatelic Alliance of the STAMPEX show also held in Toronto in October.

At the most recent STAMPEX show in England, the couple of Chris and Birthe King took home two golds for "Denmark, Slesvig and Holstein: The wars of 1848-51 illustrated," and "Denmark: Conscience, Conflict and Camps 1932-1949." Paul Nelson's unusual display of "Scandinavian Revenues in Three Dimensions," received a silver at ARIPEX in February.

FLOREX was held in Orlando in December. Alan Warren won a vermeil and the best single frame exhibit award with his "Horsens Filatelistklub Cachets for Denmark's Vitus Bering Commemorative Issue." He won another vermeil with his "Denmark: The Christian X Issues of the 1940s on First Day Covers." ■

— Alan Warren

Fantastic prices in our last sales!



Estimate: USD 100
Realized: USD 1.050

Buying and selling Norwegian stamps has been our specialty for more than 30 years. We have two auctions every year and several of the "gems" in Norwegian philately have been sold through our firm.

The Norwegian market has for many years been one of the world's strongest.


If you have interesting material,
do not hesitate to contact us.

For further information, visit our web-site
www.frimerkehuset.no

F.C.MOLDENHAUER AS

BERGENS FRIMERKEFORRETNING

P.O. Box 258 Sentrum - N-5804 Bergen

 +47 55314420 - Fax +47 55326355 - E-mail: frimerke@online.no

www.frimerkehuset.no

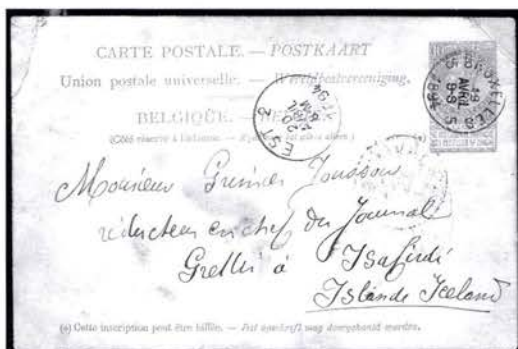
Ĉu vi estas filatelisto?*

By Don Brandt

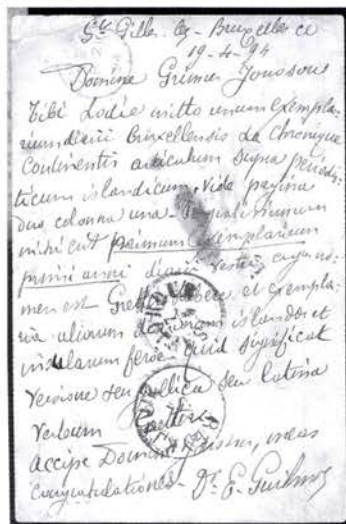
Are You a Stamp Collector?

How does a stamp collector with absolutely no knowledge of Icelandic trade stamps with an Icelander? Probably in English or another major language today, but long ago this was virtually impossible. The window of opportunity was slightly ajar late in the 19th Century by writing in Latin, if somehow contact could be made with an erudite Icelandic philatelist. The window opened wide after 1887.

From Aba to Zyriene thousands of different languages are spoken throughout the world (more than one thousand in New Guinea alone), representing only a remnant of the number spoken in the past. UNESCO estimates that one language dies out every two weeks! Several artificial languages have been devised, beginning in the 17th Century, as a solution to the problem of communication caused by multilingualism. All have failed but one – Esperanto.



1894 Belgium to Ísafjörður, written in Latin but not on philatelic subject.



Gaining a Foothold in Iceland

Esperanto was invented by an ophthalmologist in Warsaw, Lazar Ludwik Zamenhof (1859-1917), who held a lofty ideal of the world as a single family who could converse in the same language.

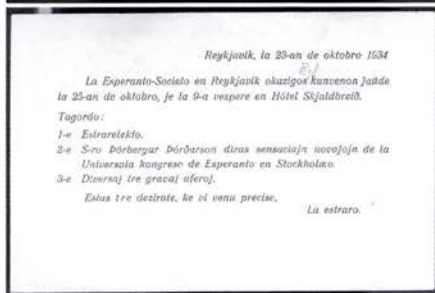
Zamenhof published his initial booklet in 1887 under the pseudonym of Dr. Esperanto, soon followed by a dictionary, grammar, and exercises. He never envisioned the propitious timing of his invention with the early growth

of stamp collecting.

Once a philatelic glossary in Esperanto was established, stamp collectors barely into this easy-to-learn second language had their first opportunity to correspond with Icelanders – and Icelanders with foreigners. Esperanto took hold early in Iceland.

The earliest known promotional article, written by Þorsteinn Þorsteinsson, appeared in the Akureyri paper, *Stefn*, in 1893. His grammar book, compiled in 1906, was published in 1909. Several have been published since, the latest by Baldur Ragnarsson in 1987, and Esperanto remains a living language in Iceland today.

Between 1927 and 1932 at least five Esperanto societies had been established, the first in Reykjavik with Þorsteinn Þorsteinsson as chairman. The national society, Samband islenzkra esperantista, dates to 1931. In the accompanying illustration an early Esperantist and one of Iceland's best-known writers, Þórbergur Þórðarson, is listed as guest speaker at a 1934 meeting.



1934 Prentspjald – invitation to Esperanto meeting in Reykjavik.



1923 Algeria to Akureyri, non-philatelic – Akureyri receiving strike atop Alger postmark on face, but clear cancellation on French stamps on cacheted reverse (stamps of Algeria not introduced until 1924); rubber-stamped *Lingvo Internacia* was an Esperanto journal published in France, edited by Théophile Cart.



1936 Russia to Reykjavik (from the collection of Hrafn Hallgrímsson).



1959 Bulgaria to Reykjavik, with collector's want-list (from the collection of Hrafn Hallgrímsson).



1959 Spain to Reykjavik, seeking a trade (from the collection of Hrafn Hallgrímsson).



1916 Finland to Eskifjörður – Early in the 20th Century collectors outside Iceland began in earnest to make contact with Icelanders, invariably with a postcard revealing only sender's name and address; if interested, a return postcard with "Ĉu vi scias Esperanton?" ("Do you know Esperanto?") could begin a trade relationship.

can guess how many stamp collectors have furthered their hobby by learning Esperanto?

Esperanto Today

So, where is Esperanto today? An estimate is that there are between two and seven million Esperantists worldwide. There were at least 120,000 active members in official Esperanto organizations in 66 countries as of 1991. Contacts can be made on the Internet with little difficulty.

In addition to Esperanto dictionaries and grammar books in many languages, one can find over 160 specialized dictionaries in some 50 fields of interest, such as theology, mathematics, and various sciences. Original poetry, novels, and stage plays are published every year. Some of the classics to be found translated include the Finnish *Kalevala*, 17 plays by Shakespeare (including *Hamlet* by Zamenhof himself in 1894), Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tales, Dante's *Divine Comedy*, *Kon-Tiki*, *Njáls saga* and the poetry of Icelander Þorsteinn frá Hamri.

International Esperanto congresses have been held every year since 1905, except during the two world wars, and national congresses are too numerous to mention. Most, if not all, have engendered Esperanto-related philatelic issues since 1947, although the world congress held in Reykjavik in 1977 produced only a special cancel reading *Alþjóðamót Esperantista* (World Esperanto Congress).

Esperanto was a common language among participants in the League of Nations and has long been heard at scouting jamborees ever since the founder of the Boy Scouts, Robert Stephenson Smyth Baden-Powell (1857-1941), began to advocate its use. Who



1926 Zamenhof stamp of Russia commemorating 40th anniversary of Esperanto in 1927.



1987 Zamenhof stamp of Cuba commemorating 100th anniversary of Esperanto.

The first Esperanto text on postage stamps appears on a Russian set of two honoring Aleksandr S. Popov (1859-1905) issued in October, 1925. The inscription reads: INVENTISTO DE RADIO – POPOV. Zamenhof appears on a set of two issued in May, 1926 to commemorate the 40th anniversary of Esperanto in 1927, both stamps found with three perforations as well as imperforate. Other Russian stamps with dual Cyrillic and Esperanto text were issued in 1926, 1927, and 1930, but no more until 1987. Why the hiatus? Stalin distrusted any Russian writing to other countries and Esperantists who did so more often than not ended up in gulags.

Following the flurry of Russian stamps, Brazil owns the next six entries in the Esperanto specialist's catalog, dating between October, 1935 and April, 1945, with the last issue being an airmail set; all were issued perforate (some perf varieties) and imperforate (none listed in *Scott*). Definitely not in *Scott*, and questionable, is a set of crude overprints on the Russian Moscow telegraph building stamp of 1930 (with Esperanto text) apparently done by Nazi collaborators in Ukraine, reading from top to bottom 16.8.41, a swastika, B. ALEX, and two denominations of surcharge.



1969 Finland to Reykjavik, with cachet and special cancelation for international Esperanto congress in Helsinki (from the collection of Hrafn Hallgrímsson).



Scandinavia

The Scandinavian Specialist since 1973

- Building fine collections for exhibition, research, and enjoyment. Offering approvals from your specific want list or a description of your specialized interests.
- Complete private treaty services for your Scandinavian material.
- Active buyer of complete collections or individual items. High prices paid. Avoid the delays and uncertainty of auctions. I have many customers for your good material.
- Providing over 400 titles of philatelic literature and catalogs for the Scandinavian collector.

Call toll-free 1-800-44-STAMP (1-800-447-8267)

Phone: 336-376-9991 Fax: 336-376-6750
email: js@JaySmith.com www.JaySmith.com

Jay Smith

P.O. Box 650-SCC Snow Camp, NC 27349 USA

The Esperanto inventory for 1925-1945 is 35 stamps, of which six feature Zamenhof. Beginning in 1947, several stamp-issuing entities joined pre-war Russia and Brazil with Esperanto stamps and cacheted postal cards up to 1983, led by Bulgaria (six times) and other Iron Curtain countries, plus Yugoslavia (and a Trieste overprint), Austria, Switzerland, Belgium and, once again, Brazil. Most were issued in conjunction with local and international congresses and many featured Zamenhof.

Then, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of Esperanto in 1987, 10 quite different countries paid their tributes with stamps and postal cards, including Surinam, Cuba, China, South Korea, and Malta. The addition of 36 stamps and 11 postal cards (1947-87) increased the total of Esperanto philatelic items (not counting specimens and proofs) to 82, of which 20 feature Zamenhof.

Five Rules for Esperanto

The following five rules of Esperanto exemplify the simplicity of learning the language: (1) spelling and pronunciation are absolutely phonetic; (2) each of the five vowels and 23 consonants has one sound only; (3) there are no silent letters; (4) each vowel counts as a syllable, thus pronounced separately; (5) there are no exceptions to any rules.

Notice in the following glossary that a noun ends with the letter *o*, a verb (infinitive) ends with *i*, and an adjective ends with *a*. A final ending *j* denotes plural. When a noun is plural, its accompanying adjective is likewise plural – thus *Faroaj Insuloj* for Faroe Islands. The letter *ŝ* with a circumflex (pronounced *sh*) is used on postal words like *poŝmarko* to differentiate from post-words in which the prefix *post* means “after,” as in *postskribo* (postscript).

ESPERANTO	ENGLISH	ICELANDIC
poŝmarko	postage stamp	frímerki
poŝkarto	postcard	póstkort
koverto	cover, envelope	umslag
letero	letter	bréf
katalogo	catalogue	verðskrá
prezaro	price list	verðlisti
filatelisto	philatelist	frímerkjasafnari
kolektado de poŝmarkoj	stamp collection	frímerkjasöfnum
filatelo	philately	frímerkjafræði
eldondato	date of issue	útgáfadagur
eldonkvanto	quantity of issue	upplag
dentumo	perforation	takkað
nominalo	denomination	gildi
koloro	color	litur
filigrano	watermark	vatnsmerki
paro	pair	par, tvö saman
stampo	cancellation	stimpill (á bréfi)
krono	crown, krona	króna
aerpoŝto	airmail	flugpóstur
afranko	postal rate	burðurgjald
Islando	Iceland	Ísland
Reykjaviko	Reykjavik	Reykjavík
Faroaj Insuloj	Faroe Islands	Færeyjar
kolekti	to collect	að safna
skribi	to write	að skrifa
korespondi	to correspond	að skrifast á
sendenta	imperforate	ótakkað

References:

- Cresswell, John and Hartley, John, *Teach Yourself Esperanto*, The English Universities Press Ltd, London, 1957.
 Janton, Pierre, *Esperanto*, State University of New York Press, 1993.
 Þórðarson, Þórbergur, *Alþjóðamál og Málleysur*, Bókadeild Menningarsjóðs, Reykjavík, 1933.
Katalogo de Esperantaj Poŝmarkoj, compiled by Song Shengtian, Ĉina Esperanto Eldonejo, Peking, 1987. ■

Norwegian (Summer) Vacation Stamps

By Geir Sor-Reime



Paid summer vacations for workers have not always been an obvious thing. It was not until after World War II that Norway's laws guaranteed all workers the right to paid vacations. Between the two world wars, paid vacations became one of the issues advocated by the trade unions and certain industries began to include up to 12 days of paid vacation annually.

From the onset, the established system was that employer and employee shared in the costs of a paid vacation. A percentage of wages was withheld for later vacations, and the employer also contributed a certain percentage.

The employer purchased special vacation savings stamps from a bank offering these on behalf of the union (Norsk Arbeidsgiverforening - NAF). The savings books were provided by the employee's trade union. When vacation was due, as duly attested by the employer in the vacation savings book, the employee could redeem the book for the same amount as the total value of the stamps in it. The employee had to go to the Arbeidernes Landsbank (Workers' Bank) and sign the book to receive his vacation grant.

Normally, the books could only be cashed when the employee was to have his (summer) vacation, and only if the employer had attested in the book. The book could be cashed up to eight days in advance of the attested vacation. The money could, of course, be used for anything, but the worker received these funds near the start of a vacation and did not receive any wages in that period. Most people probably spent their vacation money on just vacations.



After World War II, a special Vacation Fund was established (Vacation Fund Act of 1947) with contributions from both the trade unions and the employer organizations.

To raise money from the members of the trade unions, a special 1-kroner Vacation Fund stamp was issued and sold as an extra stamp for union dues membership stamp books (see illustration above).

From 1948 onwards, the vacation stamps and the special vacation stamp books were sold through post offices. The system, including savings books and vacation stamps, was copied from the pre-war voluntary system established between the social partners. Three series of vacation stamps were issued by Norway's Post Office until the system was disbanded in 1978 when the use of vacation stamps ceased.

The first series of official vacation stamps, featuring spruce trees, was issued in 1948, for the vacation savings year starting May 1, 1948. The second series was issued in 1960 and depicted swallows in flight. The last series was issued in 1971 and showed backpackers. The first two series were printed in gravure, the last is recess-printed.



A catalog of Norway's vacation stamps
(Currently known or believed to exist)

A. Stamps issued (privately) under the agreement between the Norwegian employers and employees organizations, and sold through banks:

- Pre-WWII stamp with logo of the Norwegian Employers Association – NAF
- | | | |
|-------------------|------------------|------------------|
| i. 10 øre green | iii. 50 øre red | v. 2 kroner lake |
| ii. 20 øre orange | iv. 1 krone blue | |

B. Stamps issued by the National Vacation Fund (established by act of parliament) and sold through post offices:

1948 Spruce Trees

1. 50 øre orange and black
2. 1 krone pale green and black
3. 2 kroner salmon and black
4. 5 kroner mauve and black
5. 10 kroner light blue and black
6. 25 kroner bistre and black

1960 Swallows

7. 1 krone green
8. 2 kroner red
9. 5 kroner – not seen
10. 10 kroner orange
11. 25 kroner blue
12. 50 kroner dull gray
13. 100 kroner – not seen

1971 Backpackers

14. 1 krone red
15. 2 kroner blue
16. 5 kroner blue
17. 10 kroner – not seen
18. 25 kroner brown
19. 50 kroner green
20. 100 kroner purple – larger format

(Acknowledgements: I am indebted to Andrew Riddell and Rolf Helgeland for providing the illustrations for this article.)

References:

“Norwegian Vacation Stamps,” by Andrew Riddell, *Luren*, February, 1997, pages 17-22 (reprinted in *Stempelmerket* 22, pages 1-6).

Shorter notes on the same stamps also appeared in *Stempelmerket* 9 (by Geir Sør-Reime), and 13 (by Knut Glasø).

Notes on the 1946 stamp issued by the Norwegian Trade Unions to raise money for the Vacation Fund were first published in *Stempelmerket* 19 and 21.

The pre-WWII vacation stamps were first published in *Stempelmerket* 38 by Rolf Helgeland and Geir Sør-Reime. ■

Member Advertisements

DANISH - NORWEGIAN - SWEDISH STAMPLESS COVERS available at reasonable prices. Contact Don Halpern, 303 464 9038, or don2halpern@yahoo.com.

SEEKING DOUBLE POSTAL CARDS OF SWEDEN. Looking for bKd 28 and 29 used. Contact Jim Burgeson, 2266 Kinclair Dr., Pasadena, CA 91107; 626-798-0395; jburgeson003@earthlink.net.

ASSISTANCE SOUGHT for a census to be published on usage of Sweden's 4 skilling gray coat-of-arms (*Facit* # 2i, 2j¹, 2j², 2j³, 2k¹, 2k² and 2k³). For details, contact Scott Starling, 8 Newton St., North Epping, NSW, 2121, Australia, or dr.stsarlring@optusnet.com.au.

The Real Story of Iceland's "Missing Í" Í Gildi Overprint Varieties

By Ellis Glatt

PART II

(Continued from *The Posthorn*, November, 2005)

Word of the existence of Í Gildi-overprinted stamps with the "Missing Í" variety first began to appear in the philatelic press early in April or May, 1903. In the May, 1903, issue of *The Philatelic Journal of India*, for example, W. T. Wilson reported the existence of sheets of the red-surcharged 5-aur perforated 12¾ with the "Missing Í" variety both in sheet position 6 and 56, as well as some with the variety in position 56 only. The same article also noted the existence of similar sheets of the 3-aur OS (presumably perforated 12¾), 4-aur OS, and 50-aur OS, all exhibiting the "Missing Í" variety both in sheet position 6 and 56. The May 30, 1903 issue of *Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal* also reported the discovery of ordinary 5-aur as well as 50-aur OS sheets containing the "Missing Í" error. Gibbons stated that it was aware of that information a month earlier but had forgotten to mention it in its April 30, 1903 issue. (Worth noting is that both of these initial reports about "Missing Í" examples include the red-surcharged 5-aur value, adding further credence to the assumption that it probably was the initial aur value overprinted with the Setting IA plate.) The added discovery of the "Missing Í" anomaly on an overprinted sheet of the ordinary 16-aur stamps perforated 12¾ is subsequently noted by Gibbons in its June 30, 1903 issue.

No doubt demand surged as word about the newly discovered "Missing Í" varieties spread among dealers and collectors. Yet, only a relatively small quantity of these bona fide Setting IA varieties was actually produced. Over the years, however, at least a few researchers, including Munk (*Kohl*), suspected that additional quantities of "Missing Í" examples may have been intentionally produced at Reykjavík by printing-office insiders, perhaps seeking to profit from the strong demand for the variety. Caröe, on the other hand, found "little evidence that the printing staff ever deliberately tampered with the overprinting type."¹ Lundgaard was even more emphatic in this regard. According to Jónsson's translation of the pertinent section of Lundgaard's 1941 draft report on the Í Gildi overprints, Lundgaard states:

"Finally, it must be emphasized that all the genuine misprints were in all circumstances done exclusively by permanent staff of the printing works, and without the latter's knowledge or wish. Many people have thought that the overprinting occurred at night and was done by persons other than responsible members of the staff. This is incorrect. Before the printing staff ceased work at 7 o'clock in the evening, the plate was locked."²

The Real Story

Based on evidence available to this researcher, there is no doubt that one or more printing-office insiders intentionally manipulated the overprint plate to produce additional "Missing Í" varieties on a number of regular-postage and OS aur stamps for the philatelic market. More than likely, this was done in collusion with one of Reykjavík's influential dealers. The manipulation occurred on the Setting V overprint plate, either in late May or early June, 1903, apparently during the transition stage to the final Setting VI plate configuration.

As will be evidenced shortly, at least 18 (and possibly more) overprint-plate positions had the leading "Í" intentionally removed to produce the additional varieties. The manipulated plate was used to overprint (in black only) full and/or half sheets of several OS aur stamps (both normally and inverted), along with at least one regular-postage aur stamp. There is evidence that the plate also was applied to one or more reconstructed sheets or half sheets, probably containing mixtures of aur stamps (both regular and OS).



In the process, a number of new “Missing Í” varieties were created (varieties previously unknown re the bona fide overprinting that occurred with Setting IA), along with additional quantities of those previously reported in the press. To this day, examples of these clandestinely-produced “Missing Í” specimens continue to surface at major auction houses, where they are seldom distinguished from the original, authentic examples.

Examining the Evidence

Pinpointing precisely when the insider mischief occurred was not too difficult after studying dozens of examples of these clandestine “Missing Í” productions plus photos of numerous others amassed over the years. We know from Lundgaard’s earlier research of official printing-office records that the Setting V state of the overprint plate was officially in use for a short period during mid-May, 1903 and only impacted about 200 sheets in total of various regular and OS sur stamps. One of the identifying characteristics of the Setting V plate can be seen in any pair from overprint positions 39-40. Figure 12 shows such a surcharged pair (with inverted overprint on the 3-aur OS value from the fourth printing of the underlying stamp). Moreover, this particular overprint clearly originates from the manipulated plate, which in this case, exhibits a clandestine “Missing Í” variety in overprint position 40. We can tell that this example undoubtedly is from Setting V by noting that, (a) overprint position 40 exhibits a pair of thick apostrophes, large final “I,” and thick-thin zero combination (a combination only found in Settings IV and V), and (b) overprint position 39 does not exhibit the large leading “I” in GILDI (a characteristic found in Settings I through IV, but not in Settings V and VI). Hence, the “Missing Í” example in Figure 12 could only have been produced with the Setting V overprint plate.



Figure 12. Pair with inverted “Missing Í” variety on 3-aur OS from Positions 39-40 from manipulated Setting V plate.

Another well-known characteristic of Setting V is the 02’-’03 overprint error in plate position 50 (instead of ’02-’03), which originated in Setting IV but remained in the plate throughout Setting V. The error was ultimately discovered by the printer and corrected in Setting VI (the final plate configuration used during the authorized Í Gildi overprinting period). Figure 13 shows another example of a 3-aur OS stamp with inverted surcharge, this time from overprint plate position 50, and also produced with the manipulated Setting V plate. In addition, the underlying 3-aur OS stamp plates consistently with sheet position 1, again from the fourth printing. The stamp clearly exhibits the 02’-’03 error but also displays a clandestine “Missing Í” variety. In addition, of course, the overprint is inverted. Examples such as these are occasionally referred to by some as “triple errors” and are exceptionally rare.



Figure 13. Inverted “Missing Í” variety with 02’-’03 error on 3-aur OS from Position 50 from manipulated Setting V plate.

Again, according to Lundgaard’s earlier investigation of the Reykjavík printing-office ledger, overprinting with Setting VI appears to have begun mid- to late-June, 1903 and ended in mid-July. Setting VI is primarily known for the total absence of overprint errors, as well as all thick apostrophes. However, several minor overprint anomalies are found in Setting VI at various plate positions, including the “sliced D” characteristic in plate position 18.

What is generally not known to most Í Gildi specialists is that this defective “D” attribute actually first evolved late in the overprinting with Setting V.

This is evidenced by a 9-block of the 3-aur OS from the scarce third printing of the stamp (in the author’s research collection), which was overprinted with the Setting V plate and which clearly exhibits the “sliced D” characteristic in position 18. This fact is further confirmed by the 3-aur OS example with clandestine “Missing Í” variety shown in Figure 14, which also depicts this same



Figure 14. “Missing Í” variety on 3-aur OS from Position 18 from manipulated Setting V plate.

characteristic flaw. The overprint shown is also from plate position 18, which is corroborated by a plating of the underlying 3-aur OS stamp (from the fourth printing and consistent with known cliché characteristics in sheet positions 18 and 68).

The foregoing provides overwhelming evidence that the manipulated plate must have come into existence after the authorized Setting V overprinting was completed but before the reconstruction of the plate for use in Setting VI.

Confirmed Clandestine “Missing Í” Varieties

Whether the 02’-’03 error in plate position 50 was discovered by the printer before, during, or after the Setting V plate was manipulated to produce the additional “Missing Í” varieties is not clear. However, sometime during the late May to early June, 1903 timeframe, the error was discovered and corrected – but not before a handful of “double error” and “triple error” examples were produced (along with perhaps a

couple of hundred other clandestine normal and inverted “Missing Í” specimens). One rare example of a “double error” on the 50-aur OS (02’-’03 error plus clandestine “Missing Í” variety) is shown in Figure 15, a listing for which first appeared in the Addenda section of Gibbons’ 1904 catalog. Additional useful information gleaned from this particular example is discussed below.

Table 3 summarizes the various aur stamps known to exist with clandestine “Missing Í” overprints. The tabulation covers normal and inverted examples, as well as “double error” and “triple error” (“double error” inverted) specimens encompassing the 02’-’03 error. Where the existence of a variety is indicated with an “X” enclosed in parenthesis, it means that the variety is virtually certain to have been produced, but an actual example has yet to be located by the writer. Not included in the tabulation is a 10-aur OS stamp perforated 12¾ that appeared similar to the clandestine printing-office productions. Upon closer examination, however, the overprint was deemed by this researcher to be a fake. And, as mentioned previously, all of the clandestine examples produced at the Reykjavik printing office are overprinted in black, including those on the regular-postage 5-aur value.



Figure 15. “Missing Í” variety with 02’-’03 error on 50-aur OS from Position 50 from manipulated Setting V plate.

Table 3 – Confirmed Clandestine “Missing Í” Varieties ex Setting V

	Normal	Inverted	Normal + 02’-’03 Error	Inverted + 02’-’03 Error
<i>Postage – Perf 12 ¾</i>				
3 aur (large)	X	X	–	–
5 aur (1897 7th printing)	X	–	X	–
16 aur	X	–	–	–
<i>Postage – Perf 14 x 13½</i>				
40 aur (1891-99 4th printing)	X	–	–	–
100 aur	X	–	–	–
<i>Official Service – Perf 14 x 13¾</i>				
3 aur (1895 2nd printing)	X	X	(X)	X
4 aur	X	X	X	X
<i>Official Service – Perf 14 x 13½</i>				
16 aur (1895 2nd printing)	X	X	–	–
20 aur (1891 3rd printing)	X	–	–	–
50 aur	(X)	–	X	–

Analyzing the Setting V Plate

To gain further insight into the possible magnitude of these clandestine “Missing Í” productions, a detailed plating analysis was undertaken using numerous examples and photos assembled in preparation of this article. Both the overprint and underlying aur stamp were plated, where possible, for each example. From that analysis, it was possible to establish with a high degree of certainty that at least two or more intact full or half sheets of the 3-aur and 4-aur OS stamps were overprinted with the manipulated Setting V plate. In the case of the 4-aur OS, where each of the 100 sheet positions of the underlying stamp exhibits a unique cliché, the writer was able to determine that the top half of at least two sheets received the inverted surcharge, while the bottom halves were overprinted normally. In the case of the 3-aur OS, at least two sheets appear to have been surcharged also, with half of each sheet receiving the overprint inverted. (Because each unique 3-aur OS cliché repeats four times on a sheet, once in each quadrant, it was not possible to distinguish between the halves as to which received the inverted surcharge.)



Figure 16. “Missing Í” variety on 100 aur from Position 8 from manipulated Setting V plate.

As to the other aur stamps included in the above tabulation, the author’s plating analysis suggests that both the regular 100-aur and 50-aur OS were overprinted normally in at least half-sheet quantities. For example, the underlying 50-aur OS stamp exhibiting the rare “double error” (shown in Figure 15) plates consistently with sheet positions 50 and 100, where the 02’-03 error always occurs in Setting V. And, since a determinant portion of the sheet-margin watermark also extends onto this particular stamp, it can be traced specifically to sheet position 50, confirming that at least the upper half of a sheet received the surcharge. In addition, the overprints on the few examples of the 100-aur value examined by the writer also appear to plate consistently with the underlying aur stamps, supporting the assumption that at least a half sheet was involved here as well. One such example is shown in Figure 16. Although the overprint exhibits the thin-thin zero combination (similar to the authentic “Missing Í” examples from Setting IA), the overprint lacks all the remaining authenticating characteristics enumerated in Part I of this article. In actuality, this overprint originates from position 8 of the manipulated Setting V plate.

However, none of the other clandestine “Missing Í” varieties noted in Table 3 plates consistently with the underlying aur stamp. This suggests that one or more composite sheets or half sheets must have been used to produce those varieties, probably constructed from a mixture of large blocks and perhaps smaller multiples of different aur stamps.

One especially interesting result of the compositing process used in the production of some of the clandestine “Missing Í” varieties can be seen with the regular 5-aur stamps that received the Setting V overprint. The original authorized overprinting of these stamps was done in red, but at least a few sheets and the bottom half of a handful of others were inadvertently overprinted in black earlier in Setting II. Moreover, in that earlier bona fide overprinting, both in red and black, the underlying stamps were from the 1899 eighth printing of the 5-aur, which is distinguished by its olive-tinged green color. On the other hand, whoever assembled the composite sheet that included the 5-aur for use in the clandestine productions, used 5-aur stamps from the earlier 1897 seventh printing, which are dark green in color. This explains the existence of a handful of 5-aur stamps with black surcharge, with and without the “Missing Í” variety (but all created with the manipulated plate), that look somewhat strange at first glance. One such example is shown in Figure 17 and can often be recognized, even in black and white photos, because the stamps used in the clandestine overprinting generally have their perforations cut well into the design at the top edge. The particular overprint shown here originates from plate position 28, which does not



Figure 17. “Missing Í” variety (in black) on 7th printing of 5 aur from Position 28 from manipulated Setting V plate.

correspond to the underlying 5-aur stamp sheet position (known to be either position 16 or 66, based on a well-defined cliché flaw and certain pertinent plating information about a related example from the same composite sheet).

Manipulated Setting V Plate Reconstruction

More than 50 analyzed examples were pooled to help understand the extent of the Setting V plate manipulation that occurred at the printing office, as well as to assist in identifying these intentionally-manufactured “Missing Í” varieties. The objective was to determine which specific Setting V positions were altered and which were not within the manipulated plate. The results proved to be somewhat surprising in at least one respect. All of the manipulated positions (where the “Í” had been intentionally removed) were located on the right half of the overprint plate. One might speculate that this may have had something to do with the manner in which the type was clamped in place. Loosening the type on only one-half of the plate might have involved less time and effort, especially important to a printer working the “midnight” shift. Therefore, one can assume that overprinted examples originating from positions on the left side of the manipulated plate generally should be indistinguishable from ordinary Setting V examples.

Based on the clandestine “Missing Í” examples studied, including several pairs, both horizontal and vertical, it was possible to identify the status of all but a few positions in the altered half of the manipulated plate. The results are summarized in Table 4. Plate positions noted with “X” are the ones where the “Í” was intentionally removed; those shown with “–” remained unaltered. The few positions noted with “?” remain uncertain pending further research data.

Table 4 – Position Status of Manipulated Right Half of Setting V Plate

Column \ Start Position	6	7	8	9	10
6	X	–	X	X	?
16	X	X	X	–	?
26	X	?	X	X	X
36	X	X	–	–	X
46	X	X	X	X	X

Summary

So now we have it – the real story of Iceland’s “Missing Í” varieties on the 1902-1903 Í Gildi overprints, supported by a wealth of evidence involving years of research and extensive plating analysis. Initially the result of purely unintentional circumstances, authentic and highly sought “Missing Í” varieties were produced on a number of regular-postage and OS aur stamps. Some of these bona fide examples are quite rare and continue to be underestimated by most catalog publishers.

Although we now know that the “Missing Í” variety first originated on a group of overprinted regular 20-aur sheets early in Setting I, it was not until 1941 that the existence of those sheets was discovered. However, other authentic “Missing Í” overprint examples produced later in Setting I and early in Setting II on other aur values found their way into the hands of dealers and collectors by early 1903. Several were highlighted in the philatelic press shortly thereafter.

The strong demand for these “Missing Í” varieties caused by the initial excitement of their discovery apparently was enough to tempt at least one Reykjavík printing-office insider to intentionally manipulate a subsequent state of the overprint plate (Setting V) to produce additional quantities and variations specifically for the philatelic market. Although a few of these clandestine productions, especially those from overprint position 50 encompassing the 02’-’03 error, are exceptionally rare, their philatelic standing remains tainted. Fortunately, by utilizing the detailed identifying characteristics of the authentic “Missing Í” overprints outlined in Part I of this article, along with some minimal plating knowledge, the savvy collector can readily distinguish between the groups and need not be fooled any longer.



(Acknowledgments: The author thanks fellow SCC member and dealer Karl Norsten for his contribution of additional reference material, which helped further the research presented here. Thanks also to Ellen Peachey of the American Philatelic Research Library for her assistance and perseverance in tracking down some of the first references to Iceland's "Missing 1" varieties in the philatelic press.)

(Editor's Note: The author may be contacted at Ellis Glatt, P. O. Box 80628, Las Vegas, NV 89180-0628, or email ellisglatt@att.net.)

References:

- Kohl – *Briefmarken Handbuch*, 11th edition, Herbert Munk, "Island," Volume V, 1936.
Lundgaard, Erik: Island's "Í GILDI" Udgave 1902-03, draft report, 1941.
Carøe, E. A. G.: "Iceland. The 1902-03 Overprints," *London Philatelist*, 1942 and 1959.
Þorsteinsson, Sigurður H.: "Í GILDI, '02-'03," *The Posthorn*, November, 1971.
AFA Specialkatalog, Lars Boes, AFA-Forlaget, 1995.
Wilson, W. T.: "Notes on the Iceland Surcharged Í GILDI, '02-'03," *The Philatelic Journal of India*, May 1903.
Stanley Gibbons Monthly Journal, Stanley Gibbons, Inc., May 30, 1903 and June 30, 1903.
Jónsson, Jón A.: *One Hundred Years of Icelandic Stamps, 1873-1973*, Post and Telecommunications Administration, 1977.
Priced Catalogue of Stamps of Foreign Countries, Stanley Gibbons, Inc., 1904.

Endnotes

- ¹ Carøe, E.A.G.: "Iceland. The 1902-03 Overprints," *London Philatelist*, October, 1942, page 192.
² Jónsson, Jón A.: *One Hundred Years of Icelandic Stamps, 1873-1973*, Post and Telecommunications Administration, 1977, page 295. ■

Scandinavian Philatelic Periodicals for Sale

The SCC Library has a number of philatelic journals in the Scandinavian and other languages and is making duplicate copies available to SCC members.

Among the titles included for sale are:

Danish: *DFT – Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Frimærkesamleren, PHT – Posthistorisk Tidsskrift, Skilling (Nordiske samleres frimærkeblad)*

Norwegian: *Info, Nordisk Filateli, Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, NFT – Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*

Swedish: *Bältespännaren, SFT – Svensk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, SFF – Svensk Filatelisten*

SOLD OUT ~~**Finnish:** *Abophil, Filatelisti, Philatelia Fennica*~~ **SOLD OUT**

Dutch: *Het Noorderlicht*

English: *Luren, Scandinavian Contact, Scandinavian International Philately*

Reasonable prices, with all proceeds going to improve SCC's Library.

Please inquire as to availability by contacting: SCC Library, c/o Rocky Mountain Philatelic Library, 2038 South Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224 (USA), or email rcichorz@comcast.net

Index to *The Posthorn*, Volume 62, 2005

Subject Index	Issue/Page
Åland	
Åland Cartoon Stamp Rooted in History _____	3/43
Possible Protest Card from Åland to the U.S. _____	1/36
Twinkle, Twinkle Christmas Stars _____	3/28
Bay, Arne J. (obituary) _____	1/41
Book Reviews	
<i>Copenhagen Copenhagen: Viewed through its Stamps</i> _____	3/40
<i>Der Postdienst der Dänischen Brigade und des Dänischen Kommandos in Deutschland 1947-1959</i> _____	3/42
<i>Det lille bibliotek, bind I</i> _____	2/44
<i>FACIT 2005 Special</i> _____	1/35
<i>Frimærkepenge i Danmark</i> _____	4/45
<i>Interniert oder kriegsgefangen?</i> _____	3/42
<i>LaPe Special Stamp Catalogue 2004</i> _____	1/35
<i>Neutralitätsverletzungen und Internierung 1914-1918</i> _____	3/42
<i>Scandinavia, Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part 11</i> _____	1/35
<i>Stamps of Iceland II: Christian IX – Double Kings 1902-1919</i> _____	2/44
<i>The Mail Road Across Land and Sea</i> _____	2/44
Cohn, Ernst (obituary) _____	1/41
Danish East Indies	
Danish East Indies: They Once Existed _____	3/3
Tranquebar Covers _____	3/8
Danish West Indies	
Loose Packet Letter from the Danish West Indies _____	1/38
Denmark	
Dane Wraps Up 29 Years of Andersen Cancels _____	2/19
Danish Post Exchanges Stamps at Discount _____	3/2
Danish Pre-Zip Code _____	4/21
Danish Wavy-line Study Group _____	1/32
Early Mail Delivery Has a Price in Denmark _____	4/29
Hand Cancels Easier to Acquire in Denmark _____	3/12
Foundation Publishes Book on Danish Advertising Panes _____	4/46
Introduction of Postal Cards in Denmark _____	3/13
Newly Discovered 1973 Danish Error _____	3/19
Privatization and Sale of the Danish Postal Service _____	3/32
Stamp Affair: Swindle at the Danish National Archives _____	3/16
Two-Letter Postmarks in Denmark _____	3/23
Eichner-Larsen, Ib (obituary) _____	1/42
Exhibiting	
What's in a Word? _____	3/28
Finland	
Big Strides for Finnish Study Group _____	2/32
Finland is Fine with Customized Postage _____	2/8
Greenland	
It's a Long Way to Tasiilaq _____	1/15
Stamp Exchanges through the Iron Curtain _____	1/9
Internet	
Use of Web Images in Philatelic Literature _____	3/27
Use of Stamp Images on Internet _____	3/23
Iceland	
Aurar Disappearing (Again) from Iceland's Stamps _____	4/24
Forged Icelandic Bridge Cancels _____	4/24
Iceland Gastronomy Stamp Wins Europa Design Award _____	4/29
Iceland Overprints Challenged as Fakes _____	3/38
Iceland's 16-Aur í Gildi with Red Surcharge _____	1/3



New EKU on Iceland Definitive as Postage Due	1/42
Perfin Discovery on Iceland Postage Stamp	2/18
Real Story of Iceland's "Missing 1" Í Gildi Overprint Varieties (Part I)	4/3
Types of Icelandic Bridge Cancels	4/25
Use of Stamps on Comeback in Iceland	4/29
Joint Issues	
Greta Garbo Features on Sweden-U.S. Joint Issue	2/19
Sverdrup Mini-Sheet Captures Joint Issues Award	2/17
Norway	
Consular Fee Stamps and the Centenary of Norwegian Independence	2/9
Grammatical Error in Recent Norwegian Issue	1/29
Long Lost Cancel on Norway Number 1	2/16
Norway Issues First Non-Denominated Stamps	3/46
Norway's Postal Museum and Library Accessible Again	2/18
Norwegian Reminders on Sale Then and Now	2/12
Paris to Norway: The Flight of the "Ville d'Orleans"	2/3
Postage Saving May Backfire on Political Group in Norway	2/37
Postal Traffic between Christiania and Copenhagen via Danska Vägen in Göteborg 1600-1800	3/9
Primer on Norway's Posthorn Issue	1/12
Special Stamps for Norway's "Return to Sender" Mail	4/2
Union Dissolved: 100 Years of Norwegian Independence	2/7
Photography	
Is Flash Photography Damaging to Stamps?	1/17
Scandinavia	
Auction Marketplace	1/26, 2/36, 3/24, 4/33
Conversation with an Experienced Editor (Alan Totten)	3/37
DAKA and Skilling Catalogs Sold to Høiland	3/26
Mourning Covers: A Scandinavian Perspective	4/13
Scandinavian Area Awards	1/29, 2/46, 3/31, 4/36
Scandinavian Literature Notes	1/24, 2/39, 3/29, 4/34
Scandinavian Posts Aid Victims of Asian Tsunami	1/14
Transfers and Re-Entries	1/26, 2/45, 3/31, 4/37
Scandinavian Collectors Club	
Chapter Reports	1/27, 2/34, 3/35, 4/37
From the Editor's Stamp Den	1/22, 2/23, 3/23, 4/32
News from the Home Office	1/21, 2/21, 3/21, 4/31
President's Letter	1/20, 2/20, 3/20, 4/30
SCC at Rocky Mountain Stamp Show	2/30
Slania, Czeslaw (obituary and appreciation)	
	2/13
Sweden	
Booklets Raise \$100,000 for Swedish Fund	2/19
By Horse, Boat, and Train: The Journey of a Postal Card	2/11
Coins Commemorate Sweden's First Stamp	4/20
Forged Swedish Stamps Surface	4/27
Forwarded Letter: Göteborg → London → New Jersey	2/43
Matched Postage Due Bisepts Found Five Years Apart	2/2
Sweden Takes Note of Its First Booklets	1/40
Sweden's Tre-Skilling Yellow Could Be Headed for U.S. Again	2/42
Swedish Consular Revenue Stamp Revalued in English	4/18
Swedish Local Postal History and Philatelic Club	4/39
Swedish Royal Stamp Revised	1/2

Author Index

Issue/Page

Albright, Paul	
Aurar Disappearing (Again) from Iceland's Stamps	4/24
DAKA and Skilling Catalogs Sold to Høiland	3/27
Finland is Fine with Customized Postage	2/8



From the Editor's Stamp Den	1/22, 2/23, 3/23, 4/32
Hand Cancels Easier to Acquire in Denmark	3/12
Iceland Overprints Challenged as Fakes	3/38
Norway Issues First Non-Denominated Stamps	3/46
Norway's Postal Museum and Library Accessible Again	2/18
Postage Saving May Backfire on Political Group in Norway	2/37
Scandinavian Posts Aid Victims of Asian Tsunami	1/14
Special Stamps for Norway's "Return to Sender" Mail	4/2
Stamp Engraver Czeslaw Slania: An Incomparable Artist	2/13
Sweden Takes Note of its First Booklet	1/40
Sweden's Tre-Skilling Yellow Could Be Headed for U.S. Again	2/42
Union Dissolved: 100 Years of Norwegian Independence	2/7
Anderson, Dave	
Matched Postage Due Bisects Found Five Years Apart	2/2
Ankarcrona, Gustaf	
Swedish Local Postal History and Philatelic Club	4/39
Banke, Frank	
Auction Marketplace	1/26, 2/36, 3/24, 4/33
Bode, Edward	
Chapter Reports	2/34, 3/35, 4/37
Brent, Don	
Danish Wavy-line Study Group	1/32
News from the Home Office	1/21, 2/21, 3/21, 4/31
Brofos, Frederick A.	
Norwegian Reminders on Sale Then and Now	2/12
Burgeson, Jim	
Conversation with an Experienced Editor (Alan Totten)	3/37
What's in a Word?	3/28
Dörnbach, Rolf	
Danish East Indies: They Once Existed	3/3
DuBois, John	
President's Letter	1/20, 2/20, 3/20, 4/30
SCC at Rocky Mountain Stamp Show	2/30
Engelbrecht, Lars	
Introduction of Postal Cards in Denmark	3/13
Fontaine, Roger	
Primer on Norway's Posthorn Issue	1/12
Frandsen, Pertti	
It's a Long Way to Tasiilaq	1/15
Glatt, Ellis	
Iceland's 16-Aur Í Gildi with Red Surcharge	1/3 & 2/42
Real Story of Iceland's "Missing Í" Í Gildi Overprint Varieties	4/3
Gustafson, Ivar	
By Horse, Boat, and Train: The Journey of a Postal Card	2/11
Halpern, Don	
Forwarded Letter: Göteborg → London → New Jersey	2/43
Tranquebar Covers	3/8
Hamerschlag, Robert	
Grammatical Error in Recent Norwegian Issue	1/29
Larsson, Ingvar	
Forged Swedish Stamps Surface	4/27
Meadowcroft, Michael	
Paris to Norway: The Flight of the "Ville d'Orleans"	2/3
Mosher, Ernest A.	
Mourning Covers: A Scandinavian Perspective	4/13
Muggerud, Bjørn (with Alan Warren)	
Arne J. Bay (obituary)	1/41



Nelson, Paul	
Danish Post Exchanges Stamps at Discount	3/2
Perfin Discovery on Iceland Postage Stamp (with Þór Þorsteins)	2/18
Swedish Consular Revenue Stamp Revalued in English	4/19
Quinby, Roger P.	
Book Review – <i>LaPe Special Stamp Catalogue 2004</i>	1/35
Possible Protest Card from Åland to the U.S.	1/36
Sabin, John R.	
Book Review	
<i>Frimærkepenge i Danmark</i>	4/45
<i>Copenhagen Copenhagen: Viewed through its Stamps</i>	3/40
Is Flash Photography Damaging to Stamps?	1/17
Privatization and Sale of the Danish Postal Service	3/32
Stamp Affair: Swindle at the Danish National Archives	3/16
Use of Web Images in the Philatelic Literature	3/27
Schlitt, W. Joseph	
New EKU on Iceland Definitive as Postage Due	1/42
Snarvold, Harry	
Postal Traffic between Christiania and Copenhagen via Danska Vägen in Göteborg 1600-1800	3/9
Soerensen, Morten	
Newly Discovered 1973 Danish Error	3/19
Sorensen, Arnold	
Loose Packet Letter from the Danish West Indies	1/38
Chapter Reports	1/27
Sør-Reime, Geir	
Consular Fee Stamps and the Centenary of Norwegian Independence	2/9
Wang, Bjørn Kristian	
Long Lost Cancel on Norway Number 1	2/16
Warmboe, Viggo	
Types of Icelandic Bridge Cancels	4/25
Warren, Alan	
Arne J. Bay (obituary, with Bjørn Mugggerud)	1/41
Book Reviews	
<i>Copenhagen Copenhagen: Viewed through its Stamps</i>	3/40
<i>Det lille bibliotek, bind 1</i>	2/45
<i>Der Postdienst der Dänischen Brigade und des Dänischen Kommandos in Deutschland 1947-1959</i>	3/42
<i>FACIT 2005 Special</i>	1/35
<i>Interniert oder kriegsgefangen?</i>	3/42
<i>Neutralitätsverletzungen und Internierung 1914-1918</i>	3/42
<i>Postryttaren 2005</i>	3/41
<i>Scandinavia, Stanley Gibbons Catalogue, Part II</i>	1/35
<i>Stamps of Iceland II: Christian IX – Double Kings 1901-1919</i>	2/44
<i>The Mail Road Across Land and Sea</i>	2/44
Ernst Cohn (obituary)	1/41
Foundation Publishes Book on Danish Advertising Panes	4/46
Scandinavian Area Awards	1/29, 2/46, 3/31, 4/36
Scandinavian Literature Notes	1/24, 2/39, 3/29, 4/34
Transfers and Re-Entries	1/26, 2/45, 3/31, 4/37
Widén, Kim	
Danish Pre-Zip Code	4/20
Stamp Exchanges through the Iron Curtain	1/9
Þorsteins, Þór	
Forged Icelandic Bridge Cancels	4/25
Perfin Discovery on Iceland Postage Stamp (with Paul Nelson)	2/18
Use of Stamps on Comeback in Iceland	4/29

ATM Stamps Are Done in Finland

By Jyrki Laitinen

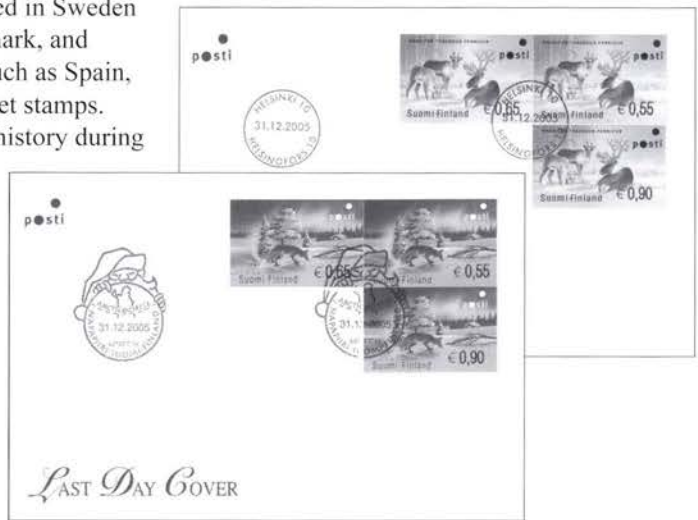
Finland has had stamp dispensers in big-city post offices since 1982. The machines accepted coins, currency, and credit cards to print stamps in denominations on demand on blanks in coils within the machines. Many countries experimented with such machines, including the U.S.

The Finnish dispenser-stamps (“ATM” acronym from Germany’s Michel catalog) changed form over the years from plain reddish dot-matrix blanks to full color blanks that recently have depicted native animals. New machines were put into service as various companies developed them, but they also became more complex and prone to breaking down.

Posti, Finland’s postal agency, decided last year to discontinue their use, one by one, as the machines broke. Only a few were still operating as of last Fall, but even they were removed from all post offices on January 1 when postal rates increased. It’s the end of an interesting experiment that was discontinued in Sweden around 2000 but continues in Åland, Denmark, and Norway. Interestingly, in some countries such as Spain, ATMs have almost replaced traditional sheet stamps.

Finland’s ATMs generated a complex history during the 20+ years that they were used.

Most of them were relatively common, but they went unsaved by collectors because they were initially unattractive and not perceived to be “real” stamps. Some of them are now quite rare, as was discussed in *The Posthorn’s* cover story, “Finland’s Violet Goose,” in the February, 2004, issue. The end of the Finnish ATM stamps was noted with two Last Day Covers issued by Posti on December 31, 2005. One was canceled at Helsinki and the other at Napariiri, which is the main Santa Claus post office located on the Arctic Circle. ■



Finland Notes Centenary of Postal Union

Finland’s postal employees have been recognized on the 100th anniversary of their union. A 0.65 € stamp was issued January 11 showing postman Mika Perälä from a 2003 photo and a mailman from the beginning of the 20th Century. The selvage of the 10-stamp sheet contains five other figures of postmen from the past.

The Union of Salaried Postal Employees (formerly Postal Officials Union) merged in May-June, 2005 with the Postal Union, which marks its centenary in 2006, to form the Postal and Logistics Union (PAU). PAU is the Finland Post Corporation’s largest employee organization with about 30,000 members. ■



Book Reviews

Danish Advertising Panes, by James A. Gaudet. 8 ¾ by 11 ½ inches, 254 pages, hardbound, Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, Exton, PA, 2005. ISBN 0-936493-19-4. \$65 postpaid (in U.S.). Mail orders to Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation (SPF), P.O. Box 39, Exton PA 19341; Internet orders to www.JaySmith.com and click on "Literature," then "Denmark." All proceeds go to the SPF

From 1927 to 1934, Denmark issued booklets of stamps that carried advertising labels se-tenant with definitive postage stamps. The collecting of pairs and multiples of these issues on and off cover has been a highly specialized niche among students of Danish philately. This book is the culmination of many years of collecting and researching these special issues of Denmark by the author. He has won gold medals and research awards for his exhibits of this material.

The advertisers included automobile manufacturers, insurance companies, a coal and coke firm, a popular newspaper, a candy manufacturer, and a charity. Author Gaudet has built on the earlier work of Niels Finn Olsen and others on the plate flaws of the wavy-line definitives. He then takes these advertising issues to a new level of understanding.

Following a glossary of terms, the background of advertising stamps is presented along with observations on format and pricing. Production details include printing plate assembly, proofs, plate flaws, fabrication numbers, watermarks, perforation, and distribution and sale of the stamps. A chapter is devoted to the sponsoring advertisers and their booklets.

The bulk of the book details the plate flaws of the stamps, as well as the advertising labels with excellent illustrations and tables. The vast number of varieties found and described in detail reflects many years of serious study by the author.

One interesting chapter suggests ways for collectors to begin in this complex field by limiting focus to such areas as proofs, errors, on-cover usage, socked-on-the-nose cancels, etc. Some dazzling usages are shown near the end of the book, such as Sunday covers, combination franking, and foreign destinations.

As detailed and seemingly complete as this book appears to be, the author suggests areas for continued study, such as additional printing background – possibly from the printer's archives, earliest known uses, when the flaws first appeared, and census data.

This highly specialized study, nicely laid out and illustrated, was awarded SCC's top literature award in 2005 and captured the Grand Literature Award at CHICAGOPEX shortly after its release. The book sets a standard for detailed plate studies of other issues.

— Alan Warren

CD Available on Finnish Arms-Type Series

Since 1994, Heikki Reinikainen has published more than 100 carefully researched articles in *Filatelisti*, the journal of the Finnish Philatelic Federation, on the arms-type stamps of Finland from 1875 to 1884. This exceptionally large amount of original research has now been translated into English and made available in the form of a CD-ROM. Several articles by Jussi Murtosaari and Jeffrey Stone have been added. The English translation is by Carita Parker and Heikki Reinikainen with Markku Korhonen responsible for technical production.

The CD covers all aspects of the issue, including the various attributes of each of the eight denominations, the identification of the many printings, the preliminary work in preparation for the issue and the manner of its eventual discontinuance. The CD also deals with specimen stamps, reprints and afterprints, forgeries, postal rates, literature, as well as offering detailed suggestions of how to go about building a collection from the basic to the advanced level. Hundreds of color illustrations of the stamps and rare postal items have been incorporated into the text.

The CD helps to identify reprints and afterprints from original issues. Forgeries are a chapter of their own, with many examples presented. One can but wonder at the many different ways that forgers have tried to defraud collectors, particularly as they seem to be more active than ever. For example, beautiful mixed frankings on piece have been appearing on the market. In the past, items of that sort did not attract much



interest, but now they do and the forgers' response has been beautiful but bogus items at very high prices. The CD helps by showing the mistakes made by forgers.

The *Handbook of Finnish Postage Stamps, part III* (1993), which covers the stamps of the 1875-1884 period, is out of print. However, the CD covers the ground contained in that handbook but it does so in color and lists the identifying characteristics among the various printings. In addition, the CD updates the information in the handbook, such as the earliest known cancels.

This high quality CD-presentation, which would be a book of about 300 pages in a printed version, will be available at the Finnish National Stamp Exhibition in Järvenpää at the end of March, 2006 for € 30. The CD will be available through Jay Smith & Associates at \$35 in the U.S. and \$37 for Canada and overseas. ■

— Roger Quinby

Danish Tobacco Tax-Paid Stamps

By Paul Nelson

The Danish tax on cigarettes was reduced as of October 1, 2003 in order to be more competitive with the taxes on German cigarettes. This was done to help control the cross-border buying that was taking Danish smokers to Germany to buy their tobacco. The tax authorities produced some tax-paid stamps with two denominations printed on them – one valid before October 1, the other valid after that date. The tax-paid stamps provide the full price of the packs, not just the tax amount, but the tax is included in the price, of course. This dual pricing scheme was done so that retailers could have valid stock on their shelves without concern for the different tax levels.

Three of these stamps are illustrated. One came from a pack of "Prince" cigarettes, a brand manufactured in Denmark. The date code on the stamp is HOP 309 (House of Prince, 2003, 9th month). The tax number code on the stamp is "9", seen after the "Tobaksafgift betalt" (Tobacco tax paid) at the lower right of the stamp. That refers to the taxation table for cigarettes; different quality levels have different prices at times so prices can vary on stamps for 20 cigarettes from the same tax code number.

A stamp from October, 2003, with the date code of HOP 310, is also shown. It reflects a lower tax rate effective that month.

An even lower tax rate was created in January, 2005, and a new series of cigarette tax stamps appeared. Illustrated here is a stamp with the date code of HOP 503 (March, 2005).

There are several other manufacturers whose date code systems vary from Prince, but otherwise the stamps, provided by the Danish government, are similar in design. These are orange with black print, with lots of microprinting, scrollwork, and watermarked paper with colored fibers – all meant to stymie the counterfeiting crowd.

The different physical sizes of stamps are done to suit the package dimensions and the equipment in the manufacturing process that places the stamps on the box or the soft package. There are at least three different sizes of stamps in use in Denmark today for cigarettes.

Danish cigarettes have typically been sold in packs of 10 or 20. Recently, however, a German low-cost retail chain "Lidl" has begun operating in Denmark. German cigarettes appear in many different package sizes for a variety of reasons; some are based on the vending machines and the coins required to purchase a pack. As a result of this new company in Denmark, with its own discount cigarette brands packaged in 18, 19, 24, or 25 per package, the Danish tax stamps have now appeared with these quantities noted.

Some of these stamps, including some of the security features, can be seen on Claus Rafner's Web site, www.rafner.dk (click on the English section, then News, and then the "New cigarette banderoles..."). Rafner has been commissioned to write one book in a series of five being produced by the Danish Customs and Tax Authorities. His book, which includes the period of Danish history where the first stamped revenue papers appeared, is expected to yield even more philatelic information for Scandinavia revenue collectors. ■



President's Letter

John DuBois

The SCC expanded regional meeting at SANDICAL was another very strong showing for our club. We had 12 member exhibits in competition and one in the court of honor. A full report can be found on page 37 of this *Posthorn*. It was certainly a highlight that our members took both Grand Awards (single and multiple frame) along with eight individual gold medals – more than one-third of those awarded. This extended our high reputation for turnout and exhibits at shows.

The opportunity to meet old friends, make new friends, and enjoy the hospitality and goodwill at these shows is fully as important as the competitions. And, the opportunity to browse among dealers – there were 30 at SANDICAL – is hard to find elsewhere than these exhibitions.



Planning for Washington 2006

The board meeting was occupied mainly with planning for SCC's participation in the Washington 2006 international show May 27-June 3. We will have a hospitality table and publicity frame, and we will host a social reception/dinner early in the week of the show. See updated information elsewhere in this issue and posted on our Web site: www.scc-online.org.

The SCC special awards (Richter, Jensen, Engstrom and Sieverts, along with the Taylor Bowl) will be handled differently for the Washington show. All will be judged by a SCC panel and awarded at the SCC reception/dinner.

Financials and Elections

In other business, the board approved the St. Louis Stamp Expo as the 2009 annual meeting site; received membership, treasurer, library, and *Posthorn* reports for 2005; increased the stipend for the *Posthorn* designer and production editor; adjusted the policy for chapter reports; and discussed collection procedures for *Posthorn* advertising. The minutes of the board meeting can be found on the SCC Web site.

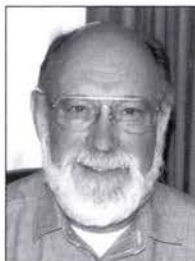
Particularly good news comes from the treasurer's report, revealing that the SCC finances have stabilized, mainly from the recent increase in dues. We essentially "broke even" for 2005, halting the losses of the past several years. The budget and forecast for 2006 indicates we should continue on this track, although without any significant surplus. The full financial report is found on page 39.

Finally, 2006 will be an election year for our club. I have appointed a three-member nominating committee (according to the bylaws). The committee will assemble a slate of directors and officers for election at year's end. A club chapter, or any five members, may also nominate a member to any office or open directorship (there will be three) by writing to the Secretary, Don Halpern, by September 1. ■

News from the Home Office

Don Brent

There is a report on the expanded SCC regional meeting at SANDICAL elsewhere in this issue. So, I will just say that I really enjoyed myself there. It is great to get together with other members and to share our interests in Scandinavian philately. We can look forward to the next get-together at Washington 2006 in May.



Membership

This was a banner year for Golden Life and Quarter Century members. John D. Alden, Robert J. Gustafson, Arthur L. Lind, Edward J. Street and Walter J. Wolff all reached the Golden Life status of 50 years of active membership in SCC. Congratulations! Interestingly, all five are from New York state. We also had 34 members reach the 25-year mark. They are listed as part of the SANDICAL article. If for some reason you have missed your renewal notice, or the reminder postcard, this is your last chance. This is the last copy of *The Posthorn* for members who have not renewed for 2006.

Many members provided comments, made requests, or asked questions on their dues renewal forms. We really appreciate the kind comments that many of you make; this has been a banner year for positive comments about *The Posthorn*. Thank You. For the others, I don't want you to think I forgot you. Normally, I set those forms aside until the membership data is updated and renewal payments are deposited before I start working on the individual inquiries. If you had a request or question, please be patient; I am responding to those now.

Our membership remained steady last quarter with seven new members and one reinstatement. We welcome our new members and hope to meet many of you in person at one of our feature meetings. Unfortunately one member passed on, and we had seven resignations during the same period. We regret losing any members, but I really appreciate the little note that lets us know your wishes. Sometimes it is health or a change in collecting interests that leads members away and we understand. (Well, personally, I am not really sure why anyone would lose interest in collecting Scandinavian stamps.) It is helpful to hear from members, and that is what the SCC needs. This should be an organization of all the members, not just a few.

Mailing *The Posthorn*

How are your copies of *The Posthorn* arriving? Are they in good condition? Is your address correct on the envelope? We are using a new mailer; everything seems to be fine, but as with any change, I would like to know if you have experienced any problems. We are trying to keep the database information as current as possible. There should be fewer missed copies due to someone moving and the address change not getting in before the labels are printed. This seems to be working well, but let me know if you are experiencing any problems with delivery.

I hope you join with me in eagerly anticipating the big international show – Washington 2006. ■

Membership Statistics for the Fourth Quarter, 2005

New Members

4047 Brady, David, 121 Norwood Road, Stretford, Manchester M32 8PP UK
4048 Engelbrecht, Lars, Bistrupvej 53, DK-3460 Birkerød, Denmark
4049 Caabeiro, David, DNP
4050 Hess, Wolf, Christorhusweg 27, D-40885 Ratingen, Germany
4051 Hisey, Robert, 7227 Sparta Rd., Sebring, FL 33875
4052 O'Mara, James H., 1230 Lois Road, Ambler, PA 19002-1511
4053 Larson, Marvin E., 833 N. Fieldstone Ct., Rochester, MI 48309

Recent Donations to SCC or the Library (cash or library materials)

3053 Klaus, K.	4009 Frigstad, D.	3242 Morison, G.
3743 Rossell, H.	1749 Campbell, F.	3397 Spoerl, S.
2926 Sutherland, J.	3345 Cichorz, R.	2158 Shoemaker, C.
3687 Angus, J.	1782 Jangaard, P.	1601 Olson, S.
2994 Regenthal, A.	3311 Nadler, S.	2403 Bjorklund, H.
2803 Lorentzon, L.	3890 Lawrence, J.	3930 Tulet, A.
1372 Christensen, J.	2761 Ofjord, O.	1095 Lang, R.
4019 Robinson, K.	1545 Sickels, G.	1995 Clark, T.
952 Anderson, B.	3294 Svensson, E.	3989 Williams, J.
1604 Seastedt, N.	3330 Rheume, M.	Snarvold, H. (former member)
1408 Gary, N.	3802 Cokelet, G.	Gjelsvik, T. (non-member)
2743 Fader, M.	3846 Hacker, F.	Greenland Post
3067 Wolfel, W.	4034 Eklund, J.	Stamp Collection AG

Change of Address

3330 Rheume, Myron J., 148 Winding Creek Dr., Springboro, OH 45066
1310 Lundell, Paul, 8141 Farnam Dr. #108, Omaha, NE 68114
2512 Pagter, Daniel S., P.O. Box 339, San Geronimo, CA 94963-0339
2080 Warrington, Allan E., 1349 Regatta Dr., Wilmington, NC 28405
1233 Anderson, James V., 79 Tunnel Rd., White Salmon, WA 98672-8524
1201 Halpern, Donald F., 980 Sage St., Broomfield, CO 80020-1791

Lost Contact

3161 Steele, John R., 3370 Paseo Cerro, Green Valley, AZ 85614

Reinstated

3978 Hieta, Richard

Resigned

2317 Svenson, Robert H.
3980 Rainesalo, Charles R.
3483 Cuddy, Richard
3927 Evan, John
3770 Dant, Denis M.
1640 Berztiss, A. T.
3595 Rönnbäck, Inge

Deceased

628 Michaelson, L. H.

From the Editor's Stamp Den

Paul Albright



As the finishing editorial touches were being applied to the article concerning the King Harald definitives (starting on page 7), these same stamps found their way onto the news pages in Norway. On February 11, Norwegian media reported that five mailings from the same sender were found to have fake 30-kroner Harald definitives on them. Authorities said that other fakes probably went through the mails in January since the suspect was mailing DVDs that had been sold over the Internet.

It was believed the stamps were produced through computerized scanning and a color printer with perhaps special equipment used for the perforations. "The forgeries are good, but vary in printing (the originals are engraved), color, and perforation," said Rune Øyen of Norway Post's philatelic service. Kjetil Lorentzen, business manager for the philatelic service, was quoted in the newspaper, *Aftenposten*, as saying, "We have not previously encountered counterfeits of such high quality." Police said that counterfeiting of stamps is punishable by up to six months in jail.

These counterfeits were discovered by employees at Haugenstua post office in an Oslo suburb. The post noted that next year all terminals in Norway will have equipment to automatically scan all stamps.

SCC member Kristian Wang, who brought the news article to our attention, said there have been few such cases known in Norway, but it is likely there have been other fakes since it is a fairly simple matter to use a scanner and a color printer to reproduce stamp images. Before personal computers, the most famous of these cases was from the 1930s when 10-øre and 20-øre stamps were produced by individuals to use on their mail.

Shown here is a copy of the fake King Harald stamp as printed in *Aftenposten* and a copy of a fake 10-øre stamp from Wang's collection.



Speaking of fake stamps, we reported in the November, 2005, issue (page 27) on counterfeit Swedish stamps being sold through shops in Stockholm and Göteborg. Now, the case has expanded. In February, Swedish police in the Skåne region in southern Sweden searched 34 small grocery shops and seized 1,700 forgeries. The faked stamps were the Dag Hammarskjöld issue of 2005 and the Öland Moorland issue of 2003. Most of the shops were in Malmö, Lund, Landskrona, and Kristianstad. On December 1, a shabby piece of wardrobe furniture shipped from Thailand was inspected by Danish customs at Århus and found to contain almost 400,000 forged Swedish stamps hidden in secret compartments. Also in December, a 32-year-old Stockholm man was sentenced to two years in prison for having smuggled at least 700,000 forged stamps into Sweden.



There is a thriving club in Denmark that is focused on collecting U.S. stamps. The club, which was established in 1999, had hopes of about 50 members. It is now at 115 members with some in the U.S., Norway, Sweden, France, and Switzerland, as well as Denmark. A 26-28-page publication devoted to U.S. philately, *USA Forum*, is issued quarterly (printed in Danish only). If interested in learning about collecting U.S. "as a foreign country," contact Arne Rasmussen, Pilevej 9, DK 2740, Skovlunde, Denmark; email avr@tdcads1.dk. Rasmussen published an interesting perspective on collecting U.S. stamps in the December, 2005 issue of *U.S. StampNews*. Rasmussen can also put Americans in touch with Danes who are interested in stamp trading partners.



At least two scholars are using Finland's postage stamps as a tool for in their geopolitical research. Stanley D. Brunn of the University of Kentucky and Pauliina Raento of the University of Helsinki recently co-authored an article, "Visualizing Finland: Postage Stamps as Political Messengers" (*Geografiska Annaler, Series B*, June, 2005) and have another paper, "Picturing a nation: Finland on postage stamps, 1917-2000," under review (*National Identities*).

For the articles, they examined 1,457 Finnish stamps issued between 1917 and 2000 for visual themes and patterns that reflected the "changing outlook of the national elite, its relationship with ordinary citizens and the country's geopolitical context." The stamps illustrated how Finland's focus shifted from war to peace, its economy diversified and specialized, and how the Finnish society evolved to a high level of social welfare and equality. Stamps, they conclude, maintain a central role in citizen education and serve as teaching and research tools for "political geography and identity..." The SCC Library has a copy of their published article.



Both the Danish and Finnish national postal systems are actively seeking greater efficiencies while also expanding their scope of operations. Since last summer, the Danes have:

- Shifted 22 percent ownership of Post Danmark from the state of Denmark to a European equity fund, CVC Capital Partners (CVC). Another 3 percent of Post Danmark's shares will be released by the government for postal employees to acquire. (See *The Posthorn*, August, 2005.)
- In partnership with CVC, Post Danmark acquired 50 percent (minus one share) of Belgium's postal system, La Poste-De Post. The aim is to improve the efficiency, competitiveness, and profitability of the Belgian system
- Seen Post Danmark selected by the Universal Postal Union as the first postal operator from an industrialized country to be certified for outstanding management of its postal operations. Helge Israelsen, Post Danmark's CEO, said in response to the UPU certification: "Post Denmark has for many years been 'obsessed' with quality. I believe all Posts should share this obsession in order to ensure an efficient worldwide postal network."

Meanwhile, the Finland Post Corporation has:

- Acquired a Swedish company, Roadlink Spedition AB, which provides transport of mixed cargo in Europe and delivery services in Sweden. It was not announced if this might extend or change postal or package deliveries moving through the Finnish system.
- Began offering companies and organizations a new electronic service to replace paper forms for making changes of address or to declare interruptions in service. There was no announcement whether the electronic service was to become available to individuals in Finland.
- Moved ahead with testing new digital technology that routes and tracks the movement of mail. This technology may eventually supplant the bar-coding of mail that is now used. For several years, Finland Post has used the technology to monitor newspaper/delivery routes and vehicles and the delivery time of its international mail. ■

Sweden Railroad Card Travels Via Post

Shown here is a Swedish railroad communications card that normally traveled on trains outside the mail system and did not receive postal cancels. Infrequently, however, they improperly entered the mail system. That is shown by this card sent via Göteborg 2 to Prässebo on 30-7-(19)20. Swedish dealer Sören Andersson said railway officials began to use ordinary postal mail around 1920 when railway stationery was phased out. ■



Scandinavian Literature Notes

By Alan Warren



Philatelic Reading from Denmark

Mail sent by stagecoach (postdiligence) in Denmark between Horsens and Odder in the late 19th Century is discussed by Finn Skriver Laursen and Thorvald Halkjær in their article in the September *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*. Vagn Jensen explored the half-ring cancels on prestamp mail of Denmark in the December issue of *Nordisk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*. In the same issue, Kurt Hansen illustrated many varieties of the DFDS (Det Forenede Dampskibs Selskab) handstamp markings on ship mail over the years.

In the October *Dansk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Henrik Mouritsen discussed what goes into a good postal history exhibit and explained how a cover should be described for a traditional exhibit to show stamp usage vs. a postal history write-up. In the same issue, in this centennial year of the introduction of the wavy line issue of Denmark, Tørben Norup Sørensen discussed the 2-øre value, showing some unusual usages over the years.

The Horsens bypost or locals is the subject of Finn Skriver Laursen's article in the December *Posthistorisk Tidsskrift*. E. Menne Larsen provided another installment in his long-running series on postal conditions in Sleswig during 1848-1851.

And from the Faroes

Issue 3/2005 of *News from the Faroes*, published by Postverk Føroya, has a nice tribute to the late Swedish engraver Czeslaw Slania, by Jerzy Krysiak and Lars Nyberg.

Notes from Finland (with thanks to Kauko Aro)

In order to increase the number of subscribers to the journal *Abophil*, issue 5/2005 was inserted into the national Finnish philatelic magazine *Filatelisti*, to reach some 4,000 collectors. *Abophil* is published by the Turku Philatelic Club but is a well-known and respected journal. The publisher is trying to overcome the decline in subscribers. One change has been to add color. However, the frequency dropped from six to five issues per year. To help raise funds to maintain the journal, auctions have been added to each issue with proceeds to be used towards journal costs.

Issue 5/2005 of *Filatelisti* has an article on the emergency printings of the 1901 issues and how they were continued with the First Berlin plates. Karri Hara describes a list he discovered at the Finnish postal museum that records more than 300 cancelers that were not cataloged by Paavo Heimo. Another article in Issue 6/2005 presents the story of the Helsinki plates of the 1901 10- and 20-penni values. A listing is also given of the Finnish experts and their specialties.

Kari Kupiainen, writing in the Issue 7/2005, compares the German parcel cancels that are sometimes confused with Finnish figure cancels. In the same issue, Reijo Nummela questions the description of certain imperforate stamps of the late 19th and early 20th centuries as being printers' waste. He finds that in many cases there were difficulties with perforating machines and the results are legitimate items as opposed to waste.

Issue 8/2005 contains an interview with Finnish stamp designer Tapani Aartomaa. Matti Sipari concludes his series on Finnish registry labels with the Russian language labels used from 1910 to 1918 on letters and parcels sent to Russia. The series is being translated into English and reprinted in *The Finnish Philatelist*.

Nordic Notes from Germany

Writing in the August issue of *Philatelistische Nachrichten*, the journal of the Nordic Countries Group in Germany, Andreas Kessler gives a detailed look at the 10-øre coat-of-arms type issue of Denmark



on postal stationery. Jürgen Tiemer continues his series on field post offices of Norway with No. 20, Heistadmoen. In the same issue, Werner Elmer embarks on a study of the coil stamps of Sweden issued from 1920 to 1936 of the full face Gustaf V issues.

And from Great Britain

Jeffrey Stone distinguishes between the terms “reprint” and “afterprint” in his article in the November *London Philatelist*. He contends that the English term “reprint” is used too loosely. As an example he points to the oval stamp of Finland, specifically the 10 kopek. The original 1856 issue was printed by typography from a steel die. In 1862 the same die was used for a typographed reprinting. The 1892 printing was entirely different, however, namely by lithography. That printing is correctly termed an “afterprint.”

Eric Glasgow provides an overview of the first portrait stamps of Sweden, the Oscar issues of 1872-1907, in the October issue of *Stamp Lover*. In the November issue of 238, journal of the Faroe Islands Study Circle, Harold Luxton discusses the Faroese language in relation to a number of that country’s stamps. Rolf Dörnbach tabulates the postal codes of the Faroe Islands towns and postal facilities. And Geoffrey Noer provides census data on postmarks of the Faroes from 1978-1982, indicating that some town marks are rather scarce.

Lars Jørgensen writes about Danish Sunday letters in the January issue of *Gibbons Stamp Monthly*. Up until 1929 there was one delivery of mail on Sunday and it was free. In 1929, based on the urging of Johannes Hansen, a retired postmaster from Skanderborg, a fee was introduced to pay for a special delivery on Sunday, and in that sense it was a sub-category of express mail.

Rolf Scharning presents his second installment on Scandinavian Airlines System (SAS) and philately in the December, 2005, *Scandinavian Contact*, this time covering 1951-1955. In the same issue Lars Jørgensen discusses the 1-øre newspaper stamp of Denmark, including plate flaws, and Rob Willett furnishes Part 10 of his series on Danish railways, this time on the Slangerupbanen in North Sjælland.

Largest recorded franking to U.S. - 161 sk.



- DENMARK
- DANISH WEST INDIES
- FAROE ISLANDS
- GREENLAND
- ICELAND
- SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
- AUCTION AGENT

www.fbanke.com

FRANK BANKE PHILATELISTS

MEZENLAAN 3, 3080 TERVUREN, BELGIUM

fbanke@pandora.be

PHONE +32 2 767 5376 · FAX +32 2 767 8547

The Dutch Scandinavian Group

In the September *Het Noorderlicht* from the Dutch Scandinavian collectors group, J. M. Vroom discusses the handling of mail between Denmark and the duchy of Sleswig-Holstein from 1849-1867. J. C. Adriaans offers a brief tribute to the late Swedish engraver Czeslaw Slania.

Iceland's 12th Publication

Þór Þorsteins writes about the registered mail labels or etiquettes used in Iceland and illustrates a number of them from different towns in his article in Issue 12 of *Frímerkjablaðið*. These labels are becoming popular for many countries and serious collectors are making a study of them. In the same issue, Þorsteins also describes the forwarding of mail in Reykjavík during 1870-1872 under Danish administration and Árni Gústafsson recalls the Graf Zeppelin flight to Iceland in 1931, using examples of mail.

Reading from Norway

Tore Gjelsvik continues his series on cancels found on Norway #1 in the October issue of *NFF Varianten*, this time showing 3-ring numeral cancel "28." The December issue carries the first part of a series by Knut Glasø on the radio license stamps of Norway. In the 3-2005 issue of *Frimerke Forum*, Anders Langangen winds up his long series on meter frankings with a listing of Hasler meter stamps from 1948 through 1961.

Sven Andersen concludes his series of articles on postage due rates of letters arriving in Norway in the 4/2005 issue of *Info*. In the 6/2005 issue of *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift*, Tønnes Ore discusses single frame exhibiting. Issue 7/2005 of the same journal features an article by Tore Gjelsvik on cancels found on Norway #1 that have appeared since the publication of the second edition of his handbook on that famous stamp. *Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift* No. 8/2005 contains an interesting article by Arve Hoel on the "justermerke"—stamps of Norway used from 1877-1915 to certify weights and measures.

And from Sweden

Patrik Larsson shows some precursors to the mailing of printed matter in Sweden from the 1860s in issue 3-2005 of *Skillingstrycket*. In the same issue Karl Bertil Wändahl presents the second part of a series on stamp dealers of yore in Sweden with descriptions of Dagmar Hellman, Karin Nilsson, Martha Lundin, and Annie Johnsson.

Swedish postal historian Lennart Ivarsson discusses the important mail center of Grisslehamn during the late 18th and 19th Centuries in the October issue of *filatelisten*. In the November issue Olle Lyrinder describes the tiny lines of color that occur on certain plate positions of the Oscar II copper plate recess stamps that relate to the perforating method.

In U.S. Publications

The November issue of *The Poster Stamp Bulletin* has an article by Ray Petersen and Tom Olsson about a poster stamp issued depicting the "Ravnen" in 1914 when a strike took place in Copenhagen. The poster stamp was a political statement instigated by the Social Democratic Party and the unions against the owners of the customs-free harbor.

Michael Baadke, editor of *Scott Stamp Monthly*, writes about the centenary of Denmark's wavy line definitives in the January issue. Denise McCarty also recalls the wavy line issues in her article in the November 7 issue of *Linn's Stamp News*.

Geir Sør-Reime presents a profile of Leif Ericson in the November 11 issue of *Mekeel's & Stamps Magazine*, using stamps of Greenland, United States, Iceland, Norway, and Canada to illustrate. In the October 7 issue of *Mekeel's*, Christer Brunström discusses Copenhagen's famed Round Tower and illustrates it with the 1942 10-øre stamp and its subsequent Red Cross overprint of 1944. The story of the "Danmark Befriet" overprints of the Greenland American issue is retold by Brunström in the October 21 issue of the same periodical. Wayne Youngblood writes in the December 9 issue of *Mekeel's* about the

interesting political history that led to the rapid production of the U.S. Swedish Pioneer Centennial 5-cent stamp in 1948.

Bonnie and Roger Riga describe some of the Cinderella stamps issued by the Scandinavian countries over the years in the February issue of *Scott Stamp Monthly*. Subjects range widely for the issuance of the stamps including political and social causes, charities, Flag Day, scouting, winter games, children's aid, and animal protection societies.

News from Åland

Like many organizations, Åland's postal agency is branching out from offering stamps to other items such as snowflake ornaments, calendars, and decorative art plates. The philatelic service now employs 28 people in their sales and production departments. Details on the country's new issues and these other souvenirs are available at www.posten.aland.fi or by writing to Ålandsposten, PO Box 100, AX 22101 Mariehamn, Åland (Finland). ■

Auction Marketplace

Frank Banke



Re-discovered and uncataloged block

F. C. Moldenhauer, November 11-12

Moldenhauer's annual November sale offered an extensive selection of Norwegian material. A fine collection of early plate blocks went for excellent, well-deserved prices, as some of these are quite unusual. A postmark collection on 10-øre posthorn stamps (#485) sold for \$7,800 after starting at \$2,000. An interesting Jackson-Harmsworth 1894-97 expedition letter, with a photo image attached instead of a postage stamp (#622), sold for \$5,600. A registered FDC to Sweden (#728), with the 1939 NK220-22 tourism issue, sold for \$3,100; catalog value is nearly \$2,000.

There was also a fine selection of the classic issues, including many 4-sk.1855 and Oscar issues. A 4-sk.1855 FDC (#1358) sold for only \$12,300, actually inexpensive compared with prices paid for much later FDCs. A recently re-discovered 4-sk.1855 with CDS Brono (#1469) – not recorded in the catalogs – sold for three times the estimate for \$6,500 despite its having some faults. The only recorded 8-sk. King Oscar mint block of six sold for \$50,000 against a \$30,000 starting price. An ugly letter (#1727) with nothing less than 82 8-sk.Oscar stamps sold for \$10,300. A 10-øre posthorn (NK37II) mint strip of seven (#2085), apparently the largest known multiple, sold for \$13,100, or twice the estimate. Finally, the rare 20-øre posthorn (NK58A) in a mint NH block of four sold for \$13,500, and a single stamp MNH (#2213) sold for \$4,200 despite some short perfs.

Thomas Høiland, November 24-26 (Auction 90)

Stamp-franked letters sent to Asia from Denmark during the skilling period are huge rarities. Høiland offered a beautiful and well-preserved letter (#228) from 1870 to Calcutta franked with 44-sk.1864 arms issue. The letter is a recent discovery and went for only \$6,600. Inverted frames on the bicolored 48-sk.is a very desirable stamp; and Lot 257 was one stamp in a million with a



Rare Danish cover to Asia

The leading stamp auctions in Norway



We arrange international stamp auctions in Oslo twice a year. Each time with a total turnover of USD 800,000 up to USD 1,3 mill. The auction catalogues feature approximately 150 pages with full colour illustrations. A complete Internet version is published 3 weeks prior to a sale. More information is to be found in our web site

www.germeten.no

We offer almost 70 to 90 % Scandinavian material but frequently also big lots and collections from a range of countries.

We invite you to take advantage of the fine opportunity to sell in one of the best markets for stamps in the world. There is no government tax on stamp sales in Norway.



Gimleveien 2, P.O.Box 3088, Elisenberg
0207 OSLO ☎ 22 44 19 14 Fax 22 56 04 04

www.germeten.no – E-mail: germeten@online.no



Danish bicolor brings
\$8,600

superb numeral cancel that went for \$8,600, starting at \$5,100. The rare inverted frame on the 4-øre provisional issue 1904 (#399), AFA40By, sold for \$10,700.

A 1920 plebiscite set CIS overprint in MNH condition (#772), without the best centering or quality, nonetheless sold for almost three times the estimate for \$5,500. A Faroe Islands 1901 3-øre registered postcard (#777) with supplementary 24-øre arms type franking went for nearly \$4,000. The rare DWI 5-franc on a philatelic letter (#999), with a severe fold through the stamp, sold for an impressive \$2,300, or four times the estimate. Iceland's 50-aur 1895 issue bicolored perforation 12 were offered in large multiples. A MNH block of 18 (#1097) went for \$5,100 while another MNH corner block of 10 (#1098) brought \$3,500.

David Feldman, November. 29-December 3

One important Norwegian item in this rarity sale was the 1894-95 Missionary Mails of Madagascar cover. Feldman advertised: "Among the rarest 'primitives' of philately are the humble typeset stamps produced by & for the small Norwegian mission stations of Madagascar. Of the four different stamps issues, two of which were intended for parcels, fewer than 10 covers (perhaps as few as 5) are known, nearly all but the one offered here closely held in one collection. The 5v. value...was intended for letter mail between mission stations. Here, it is tied by simple pen cross...The condition is typical of all the known genuine usages, with a vertical fold attesting to carriage in a cleft stick."

Despite its poor condition, the cover sold for \$21,000, slightly below the estimate. Quality, it appears, is not always the focal point.



Norwegian Madagascar Mission cover

Kjell Germeten, December 2-3

During the occupation of Paris 1870-71 a certain Ballon Monté, the "Ville d'Orléans," was blown off course and landed in Norway at Lifjell. (See *The Posthorn*, May, 2005.) A letter from that flight, postmarked in Paris November, 23, 1870, was forwarded from Norway and arrived at Vannes some weeks later. This letter (#1498) sold for \$920. It could have been quite a bit more, but the stamp had a round corner.

In the Norwegian section, a letter (#1117) with two, 4-sk. 1855 with "Schoning" ink cancellation sold for \$7,000, considerably above the estimate of \$4,000. The 1863 coat-of-arms section included an unrecorded and beautiful 38-sk. four-stamp franking (2, 4, 8, and 24-sk.) on letter to Portugal (#1194). It started at \$5,000 and stopped at \$8,350.

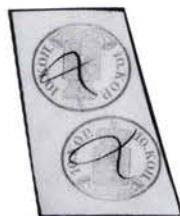
Again some FDCs brought amazing prices. A 35-øre posthorn NK106, postmarked December 5, 1919 (#1377), started at \$1,900 and ended at \$7,200. Another FDC (#1378) with a 40-øre posthorn (NK107) started at \$2,900 and closed at \$8,500. A set of the 1929 overprints (#1380, NK 163-71), on FDC went for \$8,400. These are high prices, but these commercial FDCs are extremely rare.



Cover from balloon flight into Norway

Hellman Auctions, February 25

In a build-up to NORDIA 2006 in October, Hellman is conducting its largest-ever auction that includes four separate collections of Finland. Being offered for the first time is a spectacular find – a 10-Kopek 1856 oval issue tête-bêche pair not previously recorded in the literature. It also is the only pair known with the Helsingfors Postmaster Langolain “L” marking. Another 1856 oval tête-bêche pair, but this time a 5-Kopek in mint condition, is also offered. This block originates from a block of four from the famed Fabergé collection. The starting price for both lots is \$35,000. ■



Previously unknown pair at auction

SCC Member Services & Contacts

Stamp Mart (USA)	Eric Roberts, PO Box 460201, Houston, TX 77056	eric.roberts@halliburton.com
Stamp Mart (Canada)	Roger Fontaine, 177 Crestwood Cres., Winnipeg, MB, RXJ 1H9, Canada	stampman@mts.net
Website (www.scc-online.org)	John DuBois	jld@thlogic.com
Helpers' List Traders' List	George Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594	geokuhh@starfishnet.com
Complimentary Classified Ads (some limitations)	Don Halpern, 980 Sage St. Broomfield, CO 80020-1791	don2halpern@yahoo.com
Library Services	Paul Albright, 4615 Hampshire St., Boulder, CO 80301-4210	palbright@wiche.edu
Cyber Chapter	Ed Bode, 829 Western Air Blvd., Jefferson City, MO 65109-0615	edbode@juno.com
Study Groups	See final page of each <i>Posthorn</i>	See final page of each <i>Posthorn</i>

SCC and Scandinavian Calendar

2006

Washington 2006 (SCC National Meeting), May 27-June 3, Washington, DC. Contact John DuBois, SCC President, or Washington 2006, Box 2006, Ashburn, VA. 20146-2006; www.washington-2006.org.

Nordia 2006, October 27-29, Helsinki, Finland. Contact www.nordia2006.fi/, John DuBois (jld@thlogic.com), or Roger Quinby, (rpquinby@aol.com).

2007

NAPEX (SCC National Meeting), June 1-3, Tysons Corner, (McLean), VA. Contact John DuBois, SCC President, and www.napex.org.

2008

CHICAGOPEX (SCC National Meeting), November 18-20, Contact www.chicagopex.com.

Nordia 2008, Norway.

2009

St. Louis Stamp Expo (SCC National Meeting), February 27-March 1; www.stlstampexpo.org.

2010

WESTPEX (SCC National Meeting), April 23-25, San Francisco area; www.westpex.com.

SCC Honors Long-time Members & Gathers Awards



SCC members and guests raise their glasses to a successful showing at SANDICAL (Photo by Don Halpern.)

SCC members made a fine showing at an expanded regional meeting held January 28-30, 2006 during the SANDICAL Stamp Expo in San Diego, CA. Appropriate to the show theme, "The 150th Anniversary of the First Issues of Sweden, Norway and Finland," our members entered about one-quarter of the total frames and came away with more than one-third of the Gold awards plus the show's single and multiple frame Grand awards! To be exact, there were 12 SCC exhibits comprising 46 frames out of a total 39 exhibits and 192 frames with SCC members gathering eight gold medals from the 22 that were awarded.

In addition, Past President Roger Quinby showed his multiple national and international award winning

Russia in Finland exhibit in the Court of Honor.

The Board of Directors and general members' meetings were held on January 29 with a good turnout to hear Herb Volin's excellent illustrated talk on "Censored Finish Mail During World War I." During the members' meeting, five new Golden Life Members and 34 new Quarter Century members were announced. Also announced were the Frederick A. Brofos and Earl Grant Jacobsen Literature Awards, going, respectively, to Ernest A. Mosher for his article "Mourning Covers: A Scandinavian Perspective," in the November, 2005, issue of *The Posthorn* (Brofos Award), and to James Gaudet for his book, *Danish Advertising Panes*, published in 2005 by the Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation (Jacobsen Award).

A full report of the exhibits follows:

- **Multi-Frame Exhibits:** Don Brent, *Denmark's Wavy Line Design, The Surface Printed Issues*, ten frames: Gold, and SCC Victor Engstrom Award for Exhibit Research, and a special award from the Federated Philatelic Clubs of Southern California; Don Halpern, *Mail to, from and Transiting Sweden (1690-1868)*, five frames: Vermeil; Stephen Kaplan, *Usage of the Ring Stationery of Finland*, five frames: Gold; Geoffrey Noer, *Faroe Islands Post, 19th Century to World War II*, five frames: Gold, and SCC Paul Jensen award for Postal History Format Exhibit; Warren Grosjean, *The First Postage Stamps of Scandinavia*, three frames: Vermeil; Kauko Aro, *Postal Cards of Finland 1871-1900*, six frames: Gold; Roger Schnell, *Classic Iceland*, eight frames: Gold, Grand Award – Multiple Frame, the SCC "Grand Prix Nordique," and the SCC Jed Richter Award for Classic Format Exhibit.

Smiles for Gold Medal Winners at SCC's Latest Show



With the exhibition hall as a backdrop, here are several pleased medal winners from SANDICAL (clockwise from top left): Kauko Aro, Arnold Sorensen, Mark Lorentzen, Roger Quinby, and Don Brent. (Photos by Don Halpern and Alan Warren.)

- **Single Frame Exhibits:** Mark Lorentzen, *During and After the 1864 War*: Gold, and the SCC John S. Sieverts Single Frame Award; also *Mail Sent Between Norway and Denmark, 1855-1865*: Gold, and Grand Award - Single Frame; Arnold Sorensen, *Danish West Indies Bisected 4 Cents Stamp Usage in 1903*: Gold; Jim Burgeson, *Från Postmarks of Sweden*: Silver; Don Brent, *Kjøbenhavns By-og-Hustelegraf, The Early Years*: Silver.

Members announced in the Golden and Quarter Century categories were:

- **Golden Life Members:** John D. Alden, Robert J. Gustafson, Arthur L. Lind, Edward J. Street Jr., Walter J. Wolff.
- **Quarter Century Club:** Leif Bednar, Richard K. Berg, Herbert L. Bjorklund, A. Mercer Bristow, Dr. James H. Fuedenfeld, Paul W. Helgesen, Richard A. Julian, Donald K. Kauppi, Rev. Philip Kraft, Eugene G. Lesney, David A. Libby, David J. Loe, Wolfgang Lohrich, Elizabeth Marjamaa, James M. Matson, William T. McCaw, E.A. Menninger, Ronald L. Meyer, Ray L. Newburn Jr., Rossmer V. Olson, Dr. Warren Pearse, Orville K. Petersen, Raymond E. Petersen, Robert A. Peterson, Rene Reboh, Jörgen Roos, Steven D. Rosenberg, Richard F. Sassa, Myrtle N. Sheets, Rodney K. Steffey, Donald R. Swearingen, Kenneth B. Tomer, Mike Tuttle, Gerald Winerman. ■

— John L. DuBois



Fourteen SCC Members to Exhibit at NORDIA 2006

SCC members will be well represented among the exhibits at NORDIA 2006 to be held October 27-29 in Helsinki, Finland. At least 14 members of SCC are scheduled to have their exhibits in competition during the Nordic countries' major show.

In addition, Roger Quinby, former president of SCC, is on the NORDIA jury while John DuBois, SCC's current president, is SCC's Commissioner to NORDIA.

Members whose exhibits have been accepted at NORDIA 2006 hail from eight countries on four continents, a reflection of the international appeal of SCC among Scandinavia philatelists. The exhibitors are: Dan Christensen, John DuBois, James Gaudet, Don Halpern, Stephen Kaplan, and Mark Lorentzen, all from the United States; Jeffrey Stone from Scotland; Masafumi Shigaki of Japan; Kurt Hansen and Willy Lauth from Denmark; Rolf L. Johansson from Sweden; Kari Rahiala from Finland; Wolf Hess from Germany; and John Campbell from New Zealand.

Further information on NORDIA 2006 is available from John DuBois and at www.nordia2006.fi. ■

NORDIA 2007 Called off in Denmark

NORDIA 2007 will not be held in Denmark after all. The usually-annual, all-Nordic exhibition was scheduled to be hosted by the Danes, but the Danish Philatelic Federation announced in February that it is being canceled.

Erik Vermeij, president of the Danish federation, told *The Posthorn* that it was not possible to find a club to arrange the show. Søren Chr. Jensen, who is with the Danish exhibition group, said both of the major clubs in Copenhagen (KPK and FFF) declined to take the lead on arranging NORDIA 2007. He said there are no plans to hold NORDIA 2007 elsewhere.

"There is a generational change going on in the clubs," Jensen said in an email to *The Posthorn*. "So, the exhibition knowledge was missing."

NORDIA 2006 will be held October 27-29 in Helsinki, Finland; NORDIA 2008 is scheduled for Norway. ■

— Paul Albright

Scandinavian Collectors Club Statement of Assets 12/31/05

	2004	2005
Citizens Checking	\$1,931.49	\$6,046.25
Citizens Money Market	\$49,287.49	\$17,758.15
Citizens CD-30 month	\$10,000.00	-
Countrywide CD	-	\$36,643.58
California Credit Union Savings	\$112.76	\$113.91
California Credit Union Checking	\$9,620.58	\$11,174.11
Stamp Mart, net worth	\$5,130.26	\$5,340.02
Capital Adjustments	\$(2.80)	\$(212.56)
Total Assets	\$76,079.78	\$76,863.46
Net change	\$(7,516.48)	\$783.68

SCC Operating Statement 2005

Income	2005 Detail
Membership Dues	\$12,941.71
Interest	\$1,626.37
Posthorn advertising	\$6,135.00
Total Income	\$20,703.08
Expenses	
<u>Posthorn</u>	
Editor Stipend	\$750.00
Production Editor Stipend	\$750.00
Business Manager Stipend	\$125.00
Printing & Domestic Mailing	\$11,896.91
Foreign mailing	\$2,404.14
Services	\$24.30
Executive Secretary stipend	\$750.00
Executive Secretary expenses	\$0.00
Donations	\$500.00
Foreign Judging Program	\$1,500.00
Bank fees & discounts	\$297.00
Membership	\$687.11
Awards	\$144.44
Office Supplies	\$90.50
Total Expenses	\$19,919.40
Net change in Funds	\$783.68

Chapter Reports

Edward Bode, Vice President, Chapters

Winter weather, travel time, and aging members have combined to reduce meeting attendance at some chapters.

COLORADO CHAPTER 27

The January meeting featured the annual members' auction with a record 15 of our 21 members attending. Member Barbara Anderson had donated a Nordic collection and other members had



other lots for auction. The more than 50 lots realized several hundred dollars for both the Chapter treasury and the SCC Library for its acquisitions and service improvements.

COPENHAGEN CHAPTER 29

Toke Nørby reports that many complications, including travel distances, have resulted in the suspension of chapter activities.

CYBER WORLD CHAPTER 28

Recent monthly newsletters have featured covers from the Danish West Indies. Disappearing email addresses have reduced the membership to 48. Weather and travel time do not affect participation. All members with an email address are welcome; contact edbode@juno.com.

DELAWARE CHAPTER 13

The chapter hosted a holiday luncheon, giving spouses an opportunity to socialize. The January meeting included a program on the Danish physicist Niels Bohr.

GOLDEN GATE CHAPTER 21

The chapter had a New Year luncheon in January together with a presentation about Finnish censored mail during 1914-17.

MANITOBA CHAPTER 24

Winter meetings of the chapter include varied topics: use of Scandinavian icebreakers; supply vessels to Australia and the Antarctic, 1950 to present day; a trading night; presentation by members of one-page exhibits on a Scandinavian-related topic; and a slide show on the airmail stamps of Iceland. The Christmas auction netted the club \$225.

For the SCC meeting at Stampshow '06, Union Centre, the chapter is planning a slide show on the exploration of the European Arctic.

NEW ENGLAND CHAPTER 5

Regular meetings continue.

NORTH NEW JERSEY CHAPTER 9

Weather has delayed meetings recently. Two members planned to attend Sandical 2006 with exhibits. A submission of a couple skilling bancos for expertizing revealed one Sperati forgery. A pamphlet supplied by the service now serves as a teaching vehicle.

SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA CHAPTER 17

Monthly meetings continue with sharing mart books, programs, and fellowship. Three new members have joined but one is leaving the area with a net result of 14 members.

TIDEWATER VIRGINIA CHAPTER 26

Regular meetings continue.

TUCSON CHAPTER 25

Due to members leaving the area or this life, members are down to two. So, the chapter is discontinuing meetings.

TWIN CITIES MINNESOTA CHAPTER 14

The November meeting consisted of a 32-lot auction with proceeds donated to the Lynnhurst Community Center as a token payment for the use of the meeting room. The December meeting was primarily a Christmas party, with members bringing goodies, including pickled herring, lefse, Scandinavian cheeses, and cookies. The January meeting was a show and tell on Iceland.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER 12

Fewer active members and traffic congestion have reduced attendance at meetings. ■

S.C.C. Library Auction #6

(Closing Date May 15, 2006)

This is the sixth auction of items being offered to SCC members. These 25 lots are duplicates of current SCC Library holdings. Realizations will go to help the SCC Library, especially for literature acquisitions. Place bids with Roger Cichorz, 3925 Longwood Avenue, Boulder, CO 80305-7233, USA; telephone 303-494-8361, or e-mail reichorz@comcast.net. This auction closes on May 15, 2006.

The Terms of Sale are identical to those published on page 26, May 2004 issue of *The Posthorn*. To conserve space, the terms are not repeated here (please refer to the May 2004 issue).

The minimum bid accepted for a lot is the starting bid. Wherever possible, the auctioneer's estimated market value (EMV) or actual current market value from dealers' pricelists (CMV) for the lot is included in the description as a guideline for bidders. The highest (successful) bid will be placed at one bidding increment over the second-place bid. Bidding increments are: \$0.50 to \$5 = \$0.50, \$5 to \$25 = \$1, \$25 to \$50 = \$2, and >\$50 = \$3. Bids are in U.S. currency.

Lot Numbers and Descriptions:

1. **Scandinavia/Nordic:** *Luftpostens historia i Norden/The History of Airmail in Scandinavia*, by Örjan Lünig, text in Swedish (226 pages) and English (125 pages), Special Handbook No. 10 by Sveriges Filatelist-Förbund, Stockholm, 1978, 351 pages, softbound, profusely illustrated, excellent condition. A definitive historical and philatelic reference on Nordic (includes Finland) aerophilately that contains 20 chapters ranging from pre-airplane balloon flights to crash mail, plus two priced catalog sections on postmarks, stamps, covers, and labels; essential for the Scandinavian/Nordic airmail specialist. CMV = \$38, Starting Bid = \$10.
2. **Finland:** *Postal Issues of Finland*, by Carl E. Pelander, in English, Scott Publications, New York City, 1940, 63 pages, softbound, good condition (cover wear). Classic monograph of 10 chapters covering Finnish stamps of 1856-1937, Aunus, Karelia, Helsingfors City Post, and Tammerfors locals. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
3. **Finland:** *The Serpentine Rouletted Stamps of Finland—Issues of 1860 and 1866, Volume 1*, by Leo Linder and D. A. Dromberg, English translation from *The Handbook of Finnish Stamps* by Kauko Aro, Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, 1983, 106 pages, softbound, profusely illustrated, good condition (cover wear). Essential handbook of these classic stamps, including methodologies and statistics for the various printings, roulette types, and plate flaw varieties. CMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$5.
4. **Finland:** *The Railway Parcel Stamps of Finland*, by Kaj Hellman and Björn-Eric Saarinen, in Finnish and English, OY Kaj Hellman Ltd., Espoo, Finland, 1993, 112 pages, softbound, profusely illustrated, good condition (slight cover damage). The essential handbook on this subject. CMV = \$38, Starting Bid = \$5.
5. **Finland:** *Suomen kuvioleimat – hinnasto/The Figure Cancellations of Finland – Price Catalogue*, by Aaro Laitinen, English/Finnish/Swedish/German text, SP, Lahti, Finland, 1981, 247 pages, softbound, profusely illustrated, good condition (slight cover damage). Essential reference with catalog listings of the 598 known "figure" (or more accurately, "homemade cork mute") cancels. CMV = \$38, Starting Bid = \$10.
6. **Finland:** *Finlands Ovalmärken*, by L. Linder, in Finnish, Post-och Telegrafstyrelsen, Helsinki, 1956, 160 pages, softbound, profusely illustrated, good condition. Covers Finland's first-issue postage stamps, postal history, and their usages. CMV = \$28, Starting Bid = \$7.
7. **Finland:** *Suomen vanhimmat paikkakuntaleimat/The Early Postmarks of Finland*, by Rolf Gummesson, Mikko Ossa, and Karl-Erik Stenberg, in English, Finnish, and German, LAPE/Lauri Peltonen, Hanko, Finland, 1974, 142 pages, hardbound, profusely illustrated, excellent condition (worn slipcover). Book lists alphabetically by post offices the various straight-line, low-/high-boxed, and large-/small-circle cancellations of Finnish post offices before 1900 and includes illustrations of their usages on cover. EMV = \$40, Starting Bid = \$10.
8. **Finland:** *Suomen Leimamerkit (Finnish Revenues)*, by E. A. Hellman, in Finnish with a brief summary in German, 1944, 22 pages, paperback, good condition. Early illustrated catalog of Finnish revenue stamps. CMV = \$6.50, Starting Bid = \$1.50.
9. **Finland:** *Katalog over Direktor Rich. Granbergs Samling av Finlands Helsaker (Richard Granberg's Catalogue of Finnish Postal Stationery)*, in Swedish, Statsradets tryckeri, Helsinki, 1933, 100 pages + 3 b&w plates, softbound, profusely illustrated, good condition (slight cover damage). A useful and valuable, classic, detailed listing of Finnish postal stationery to 1932. EMV = \$40, Starting Bid = \$10.
10. **Finland:** *The Slot-Machine Booklets of Finland*, by Bo Isacson, Reprint 1st English edition, self-published, 1987, 84 pages, staple-bound paperback, profusely illustrated, excellent condition (manuscript written on cover, "unpublished proof-printing..."). EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.



-
11. **Finland:** *Post-och Telemuseet en Vägledning*, by Asko Kukkonen, in Finnish, Post-och Telemuseet, Helsinki, 1973, 56 pages, staple-bound paperback, profusely illustrated, excellent condition. Articles on the Finnish Post Office, postal history, stamps, telegraphs, telephones, and radios. EMV = \$5, Starting Bid = \$1.
12. **Norway/Svalbard (Spitsbergen):** *Svalbard filateli*, by Arne J. Bay, in Norwegian, German, and English, self-published, Oslo, 1979, 135 pages, softbound, profusely illustrated, excellent condition (slight cover damage). Comprehensive listing of Norwegian postmarks from Svalbard; excellent postal-history treatise, including a section about Russians in Svalbard. EMV = \$40, Starting Bid = \$10.
13. **Norway/Numismatics:** Three profusely illustrated books primarily on Norwegian coins and banknotes, in Norwegian, all in excellent condition: *Norski pengesedler/Norwegian banknotes 1877-1983*, by Peder S. Madsen and Mogens Christensen, 1983, 110 pages, softbound; *Siegs møntkatalog Norden*, by Froven Sieg, 1971, 198 pages, softbound (includes all Scandinavia); and *Norges Mynter og Pengesedler Etter 1874*, by Bjørn R. Rønning, 1972, 255 pages, hardbound. Bargain clearance lot! EMV = \$60, Starting Bid = \$3.
14. **Norway:** *Postal History of Norway*, by Edith M. Fisher, in English, Van Dahl Publications, Albany, OR, no date, 21 pages, staple-bound paperback, profusely illustrated, good condition (cover markings). Booklet includes three brief philatelic articles by Carl H. Pihl, H. L. Lindquist, and Rene Van Rompay. EMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
15. **Norway:** *Norway 4 Skilling 1855*, by J. Jellestad/translated by R. King-Farlow, entirely in English, Norsk Filatelistforbund, Oslo, 1955, 20 pages + 12 pages b&w plates, staple-bound paperback, profusely illustrated, excellent condition. Issued at Norwex 1955 for the centenary of the first Norwegian postage stamp, this definitive monograph covers essays, paper, plating/plate flaw varieties, postal history, and cancels/postmarks, and includes a special Norwex/Oslo/1955 souvenir sheet that reproduces a block of four of this classic stamp (listed in *Facit*, this item alone catalogs SK200/\$26!). An essential publication for either Norway specialists, collectors of this classic issue, or bibliophiles. CMV = \$40, Starting Bid = \$10.
16. **Norway:** *Billig's Specialized Catalogues, Volume 3, Norway*, no date, 62 pages, staple-bound paperback, profusely illustrated, new condition (cover faded). This monograph comprises three detailed articles on the plating of Norway's first issues by J. Jellestad, A Odfjell, and Justus Anderssen. EMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$5.
17. **Norway:** *Norway 1871-1875 Issue Skilling Denominations Shaded Posthorn*, by Jared H. Richter, in English, Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, 1983, 50 pages, staple-bound paperback, well illustrated, new condition. Describes the design, production, types, varieties, and platings. CMV = \$7.50, Starting Bid = \$2.
18. **Norway:** *Norway 1877-1878 Issue Øre Denominations Shaded Posthorn*, by Arnstein Berntsen, in English, Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, 1983, 60 pages, staple-bound paperback, well illustrated, new condition. Describes the production, types, varieties, and platings. Authorized English translation of a 1963 article originally published in *Norwegian Handbok over Norges Frimerker, Volume 1, 1855-1888*. CMV = \$7.50, Starting Bid = \$2.
19. **Norway:** *Norway 1878 Issues Oscar II Krone Values*, by Per Gellein, in English, Scandinavian Philatelic Foundation, 1983, 13 pages, staple-bound paperback, profusely illustrated, new condition. Authorized English translation of a 1963 article originally published in *Norwegian Handbok over Norges Frimerker, Volume 1, 1855-1888*. CMV = \$6, Starting Bid = \$1.50.
20. **Norway:** *Katalog over Norges Helpost*, Carl Pihl (Editor), in Norwegian, Norsk Filatelistisk Tidsskrift, Oslo, 1955, 61 pages, softbound, profusely illustrated, fair condition (slight water damage). An early primary catalog for Norwegian postal stationery, postal cards, and aerograms. CMV = \$10, Starting Bid = \$2.
21. **Norway:** *Norwegian Railway and Steamship Parcel Stamps*, by Frederick A. Brofos, in English, Scandinavian Collectors Club, New York City, 1964, 52 pages, staple-bound paperback, well-illustrated, good condition. An early SCC monograph that covers all aspects of private and government parcel services; still the primary catalog of these carrier service labels. CMV = \$9, Starting Bid = \$2.
22. **Norway:** *Norway – Postmarks of the Local Posts*, by Frederick A. Brofos, in English, Scandinavian Collectors Club, New York, 1964, 10 pages, staple-bound paperback, profusely illustrated, good condition. Reprint of article in the *American Philatelic Congress 1957 Yearbook*. EMV = \$5, Starting Bid = \$1.
23. **Norway:** *Fortegnelse over Norske Poststempler 1846-1894*, Stian Sanness (Ed.), in Norwegian, Oslo Filatelistisk-Klub, 1941, 62 pages, softbound, illustrated, fair condition (cover damage, pencil & ink notes throughout). Handbook of illustrations and tabular listings of Norway's early mute, numeral, and circular-datestamp cancels; useful for postal history and postmark collectors. EMV = \$20, Starting Bid = \$5.
24. **Norway:** *Norsk dampskipspost*, by Sigurd Lokeberg, in Norwegian, Frimerke Forum, Oslo, 1978, 58 pages, softbound, pristine condition. Nice postal history monograph on Norwegian steamship mail and routes; illustrations of ships, ship routes, covers, canceled stamps, and old prints. EMV = \$15, Starting Bid = \$4.
25. **Norway:** Three staple-bound paperback well illustrated booklets/monographs, in Norwegian (+ English for one entry), published by the Norway Post Museum in Oslo, 1970 and 1972, pristine condition. Monograph topics include Norway's meter franking machines, a detailed postal history study of Sandøund, and an excellent bilingual (Norwegian and English) overview of the first century of Norway's posthorn issues. CMV = \$40, Starting Bid = \$10.
-

Book Review

A New Standard for Norway's Local Posts

Katalog Over Norges Byposter (Catalog of Norway's Local Posts), by Bjørn Schøyen and Finn Aune, 6 ¾ x 9 ½ inches, hardbound, 164 pages, in Norwegian, Skanfil AS, Haugesund, 2005. ISBN 82-92535-03-9, NOK 295 (approximately \$45) plus shipping from Skanfil AS, Postboks 2030, Postterminalen, 5504 Haugesund, Norway or <http://tilbud.skanfil.no/Butikk/>.

The area of Norwegian local posts has been addressed by a number of publications over the years. Until the issue of this new catalog, the most recent major references were *Norges Byposter og annen norsk lokal post* by Carl A. Pihl (1963) and a section of *Norsk Filtelista* (1969), which was based on Pihl's previous work. The issue of a revised catalog has been long-awaited in the Norwegian philatelic community, especially after the discovery of a large scale counterfeiting case about 15 years ago. The authors describe their work as a form of rehabilitation for this area of Norwegian local stamps.

This new catalog is a collaborative effort by the two authors to make sense of the numerous local stamp issues used in Norway from 1865 through 1913. They begin with a short historical review of the various local posts arranged in chronological order.

The catalog portion has hundreds of photographs of stamps. Illustrated are virtually all known printing errors, perforation errors, imperforate, proofs, specimen stamps, and many covers and multiples. Only one main catalog number appears to lack an illustration. Illustrations are also provided showing the various cancelations used by these local post systems.

An entire section is devoted to the very popular Spitsbergen/ Spitzbergen/ Svalbard stamps that were issued around the turn of the 20th Century. Several pages are devoted to the private cancelations that were used to "cancel" these non-postal labels.

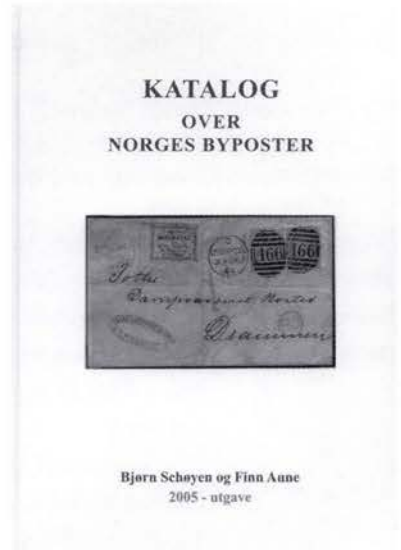
While the focus of the book is on the stamp issues from the various local posts, specific information is given about local posts in Norway that did not issue their own stamps.

Prices are listed in up to four different conditions of the stamps as well as "on cover" prices and prices for stamps in blocks of four.

While I greatly enjoyed reading the material in the book, I was disappointed that no mention was made about the actual size of the various stamps. All of the illustrations are smaller than the original stamps, but the scale used is not given by the authors. They were, however, very careful to list the size of the cancelations. Another drawback is the lack of any sort of English translation of the text. While the book is very good for those who read Norwegian, it would be difficult at times to use for those who only read English.

This book has already become the new catalog standard for Norwegian locals. Any collector of these interesting stamps should have the book in their library.

A small discussion group has shown up on Yahoo directly related to the issue of this book. The group can be found at http://groups.yahoo.com/group/norsk_bypost. Included in their discussions are a number of errors found in the new book, including typographical errors and a couple of photograph errors. This is an excellent venue to stay in tune with the new discoveries that are happening in this increasingly popular collecting area. To date all messages within the group are in Norwegian. ■



—Kristian Wang

The Scandinavian Collectors Club

Founded November 25, 1935

SCC Website: www.scc-online.org

Elected Officers

President: John DuBois, c/o Thermalogic Corp., 22 Kane Industrial Dr., Hudson, MA 01749;
jld@thlogic.com

Vice President: Arnold Sorensen, Therapy Service Corp., 706 North Burkhardt Rd., Evansville, IN 47715;
valbydwi@hotmail.com

Vice President, Chapters: Edward L. Bode, 829 Western Air Drive, Jefferson City, MO 65109;
edbode@juno.com

Secretary: Donald Halpern, 980 Sage St., Broomfield, CO 80020-1791; don2halpern@yahoo.com

Treasurer: Mats Roing, 39 Englewood Ave., Apt. 6, Brighton, MA 02135; matsroing@yahoo.com

Immediate Past President: Roger Quinby, PO Box 738, Clifton Park, NY 12065; rpquinby@aol.com

Directors: Warren Grosjean, 32 Juniper Rd., Wayne, NJ 07470; warren@Derma-Safe.com
Steve Kaplan, PO Box 221113, Beachwood, OH 44122; skaplan@nowonline.net
George Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594; geokuhh@starfishnet.com
Eric Roberts, PO Box 460201, Houston, TX 77056; eric.roberts@halliburton.com
Herbert R. Volin, 2726 N. Main St., Walnut Creek, CA 94597-2750; HRVolin@aol.com
Viggo Warmboe, 2740 Foxgate Dr., Minnetonka, MN, 55305; viggo@mn.rr.com

Appointed Officers

Executive Secretary: Donald B. Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022; dbrent47@sprynet.com

Library Committee: Paul Albright, Roger Cichorz, Greg Frantz, Jim Kilbane, Jeff Mondesitt. Contact:
SCC Library, c/o RMPL, 2038 Pontiac Way, Denver, CO 80224; palbright@wiche.edu

Membership Chairman: George A. Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594;
geokuhh@starfishnet.com

Exhibition Coordinator: Steve Kaplan, PO Box 221113, Beachwood, OH 44122; skaplan@nowonline.net

Stamp Mart Manager: Eric Roberts, PO Box 460201, Houston, TX 77056; eric.roberts@halliburton.com

Canadian Mart Manager: Roger Fontaine, 177 Crestwood Cres., Winnipeg, MB, R2J 1H9, Canada;
stampman@mts.net

APS Representative: Donald B. Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022; dbrent47@sprynet.com

Publicity Chairman: Frederick Lutt, PO Box 31160, Cincinnati, Ohio 45231;
frederick.lutt@zoomtown.com

Literature Promotion: Alan Warren, PO Box 39, Exton, PA 19341-0039; alanwar@att.net

Webmaster: Toke Nørby, Vestervang 4035, DK-8000 Aarhus C, Denmark; toke.norby@norbyhus.dk

Historian: Roberta Palen, PO Box 364, Forbes, MN 55738

SCC Study Groups

DWI: John L. DuBois, c/o Thermalogic Corp., 22 Kane Industrial Dr., Hudson, MA 01749;
jld@thlogic.com

Sweden Ring: George A. Kuhhorn, PO Box 4486, Emerald Isle, NC 28594; geokuhh@starfishnet.com

Finnish Study Group: Roger Quinby, PO Box 738, Clifton Park, NY 12065; rpquinby@aol.com

Danish Wavy Line: Donald B. Brent, PO Box 13196, El Cajon, CA 92022; dbrent47@sprynet.com

Scandinavian Revenues: Paul Nelson, 2614 No. Camino Principal, Tucson, AZ 85715; pnelson@att.net

*THE INTERNATIONAL
AUCTION HOUSE*

in Scandinavia



Next Auction

September 29-30, 2006

Consignments accepted now!

AuctionHouse international

Postiljonen

We value your collection

Box 4118 • S-203 12 Malmo • Sweden • Phone +46 40 25 88 50 • Fax +46 40 25 88 59
Internet: www.postiljonen.com • e-mail: stampauctions@postiljonen.se

We're saving a place for you...



...in our next auction.

Through the years Northland Auctions has emerged as one of the premier auctioneers of Scandinavia and Worldwide philately. When you're ready to sell, contact us and take advantage of our 25+ years of market experience and personalized service. We make it easy... like a day at the beach.

Our Website now features:

- Current Auction Catalog in full color
- Scandinavia Year Sets 1945-2002
- Scandinavia Gems
- Over 10,000 Worldwide sets

www.northstamp.com
1-800-950-0058
northstamp@aol.com



Since 1975

NORTHLAND CO.

DIVISION, TANGIBLE EQUITIES INC.

BOX 34 • VERONA, NJ 07044